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A Reference List of the Stamps of Panama.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

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Continued from page 387.

In November, 1903, Panama broke away from Colombia and established herself as an independent republic. Naturally, the new nation was unwilling to use postage stamps which bore the name of another country and an unfriendly one at that. As time was needed to prepare a new issue the old expedient of surcharging was resorted to. Then the real troubles of stamp collectors (or such of them as are interested in the stamps of Panama) began. The lists which follow will supply ample corroboration of this statement. Carelessness, complaisance and efforts to pluck the golden geese of philately have produced a startling number of varieties. But with all their faults (or, at least, all of them that are known to the writer) they are here set forth.

II. ISSUES OF THE REPUBLIC.

A. Issued in the City of Panama.

Surcharged on Issue of 1892-96.

Perforated 12.

Nov. 10, 1903.

a. Handstamped REPUBLICA DE

Rose Surcharge.

ic green

20c violet

2C rose

50c bistre-brown

5c blue

ip lake

roc yellow

Varieties :

a. Double surcharge.

1c green 1oc yellow 2c rose 5oc bistre-brown 5c blue

b. Inverted surcharge.

1c green 1oc yellow
2c rose 2oc violet
5c blue 5oc bistre-brown

c. Double surcharge, one inverted.

1c green

d. Pair, one without surcharge

1c green 50c bistre-brown

e. Pair, one without surcharge and one with inverted surcharge.

ic green

f. Vertical surcharge reading upward.

10 green 10 yellow 20 rose 50 bistre-brown 50 blue

g. Same as "f", double.

1c green 50c bistre-brown 2c rose

h. Pair, one without surcharge and one with vertical surcharge.

ic green

i. Vertical surcharge reading downward.

1c green 5c blue

j. Surcharge reading upward and downward.

ic green

k. Diagonal surcharge.

1c green 50c bistre-brown

1. Diagonal surcharge, double.

ic green

m. Diagonal surcharge, inverted.
50c bistre-brown

Blue-black Surcharge.

1c green 2oc violet
2c rose 5oc bistre-brown
5c blue 1p lake
1oc yellow

Varieties :

a. Double surcharge.

2c rose

b. Inverted surcharge.

1c green 2oc violet
2c rose 5oc bistre-brown
5c blue 1p lake
1oc yellow

c. Double surcharge, one inverted.

2c rose

d. Double surcharge, both inverted.

2C rose

e. Pair, one without surcharge.

2c rose 50c bistre-brown

f. Vertical surcharge reading upward.

1c green 20c violet
2c rose 50c bistre-brown
5c blue 1p lake

g. Vertical surcharge reading downward.

1c green 5c blue 2c rose 1oc yellow

h. Same as "g", double.

ac rose

i. Surcharge reading upward and downward.

2C rose

j. Diagonal surcharge.

2C Tose

k. Pair, one without surcharge and one with diagonal surcharge.

2C rose

It not infrequently happened that a number of varieties of the handstamped surcharges occurred in the same sheet; blocks and pairs exist show-

ing many combinations of the different varieties.

The stamps with this type of surcharge struck in purple and magenta have caused considerable discussion, some claiming that they are reprints and others maintaining that they are originals. It is quite possible that they were made before stamps with the first surcharge had been replaced by those of the second issue but, if so, they were not put in use until after the second series had appeared. The stamps with the surcharge in these abnormal colors were offered for sale in New York in February, 1904, Quite a few cancelled copies are known but it is probable that even the reprints, if affixed to letters, would be accepted for postage to day. The earliest date of cancellation known is December 18th, 1903, while the stamps of the second issue appeared on December 3rd. The best we can call these stamps is re-issues. I have seen only one or two copies which showed the broken lettters which characterize the accepted reprints.

Re-issues.

Dec. 1903.

Purple Surcharge,

1c green 2c rose 1oc yellow 50c bistre-brown

Varieties :

a. Double surcharge.

1c green 2c rose 50c bistre-brown
1p lake

b. Inverted surcharge.

2C rose

c. Diagonal surcharge reading upward.

2C Tose

d. Diagonal surcharge reading downward

2C Tose

e. Pair, one without surcharge.

rp lake

Magenta Surcharge.

5c blue 20c violet 50c bistre-brown

Varieties :

a. Double surcharge.

5c blue

20c violet

b. Inverted surcharge.

5c blue

50c bistre-brown

c. Double surcharge, one inverted.

20c violet

d. Double surchaage, both inverted.

5c blue

20c violet

e. Diagonal surcharge reading upward.

20c violet

f. Diagonal surcharge reading downward.

20c violet

This series of stamps has been reprinted. At least three lots of the reprints have been offered in the New York market. Whether they represent one reprinting or several we do not know, but it is to be feared that, so long as they prove salable, means will be found to keep up the supply. It is not always easy to distinguish between the reprints and the original stamps, as, owing to the nature of the surcharge, certain defects which characterize the reprints sometimes appear in the originals. However, it is not probable that all the defects are to be found in any original stamp. Frequently the letters of the reprinted surcharge are filled up and appear as blots, suggesting that the handstamp is nearly worn out (may it soon fail entirely!). The impressions in dark red and rose-brown should give collectors no trouble, since those colors were never used for the original surcharges. The rose ink used for the reprints also seems a trifle too bright and the black is deeper and of a less bluish or grayish tint than that used for the originals. However, in the case of stamps surcharged in the last two colors, it will be well to look for the following marks of identification. In the reprints the "R" of "REPUBLICA" is much shorter than the adjacent letters and the lower part of the letters "LI" has been broken off, so that they usually appear only as two short vertical dashes. The top of the "P" of "PANAMA" leans much to the left, the first "A" appears to have moved up toward the "U" above it, and the third stroke of the "N" and the top of the second "A" have been broken off. As will be seen by the list which follows, varieties are over plentiful. I have seen more misplaced and double surcharges than normal ones and it is apparent that, when the reprints were made, the collectors' interest in oddities was not lost sight of.

In the table which follows I have, for the sake of brevity, reduced the words "upward" and "downward" to "up" and "down".

The state of the state of the state of

Reprints.

June 18, 1904.

Rose-brown Surcharge.

sc bine

50c bistre-brown

Varieties :

a. Inverted surcharge.

ic green .

b. Diagonal surcharge reading down.

ic green

Rose Surcharge.

2c rose

Varieties :

a. Inverted surcharge.

2c rose 5c blue Ip lake

b. Double surcharge, one inverted.

26 rose

1p lake

20c violet

c. Double surcharge, both inverted.

ac rose

Ip lake

d. Vertical surcharge reading up.

2c rose

1 p lake

5c blue

e. Vertical surcharge reading up, double.

.....

1p lake

f. Vertical surcharge reading down.

ac rose

ip lake

er blu

g. Vertical surcharge reading down, double

26 ros

5c blue

h. Vertical surcharge reading up and down.

2c rose

1p lake

i. Vertical surcharge reading down, triple,

2c rose

i. Normal surcharge and vertical reading up.

26 rose

k. Normal surcharge and vertical reading down.

2c rose

l. Inverted surcharge and vertical reading up.

ip lake

m. Inverted surcharge and vertical reading down.

2C rose

n. Diagonal surcharge reading up.

se blue

o. Vertical reading down and diagonal reading down, inverted.

5c blue

p. Vertical reading down and diagonal reading up, inverted.

5c blue

q. Pair, one with inverted surcharge and one without surcharge.

2c rose

Dark red Surcharge.

2c rose 5c blue 10c yellow

Varieties :

a. Inverted surcharge.

2c rose

20c violet 50c bistre-brown

5c blue

ip lake

b. Double surcharge.

2e rose

50c bistre-brown

5c blue

c. Double surcharge, one inverted.

5c blue

20c violet

10c yellow

50c bistre-brown

d. Double surcharge, both inverted.

5c blue

50c bistre-brown

10c yellow

e. Vertical surcharge reading up.

26 rose

20c violet

10c yellow

f. Vertical surcharge reading up, double.

5c blue

50c bistre-brown

g. Vertical surcharge reading down.

2c rose

10c yellow

5c blue

h. Vertical surcharge reading down, double.

2c rose

20c violet 50c bistre-brown

i. Vertical surcharge reading up and down.

5c blue

20c violet 50c bistre-brown

j. Normal surcharge and vertical reading up.

20c violet

50c bistre-brown

k. Inverted surcharge and vertical reading up.

20c violet

1. Diagonal surcharge reading up, inverted.

2c rose

5c blue

m. Diagonal surcharge reading down, inverted.

2c rose

5c blue

n. Diagonal surcharge, double.

50c bistre-brown

o. Diagonal surcharge, inverted, double.

50c bistre brown

p. Vertical reading up and diagonal reading up, inverted.

50 blue

Black Surcharge.

5c blue 10c yellow 50e bistre-brown

Varieties :

a. Inverted surcharge.

2c rose

20c violet

5c blue

50c bistre-brown

1p lake

b. Double surcharge.

20c violet

e. Double surcharge, one inverted.

2c rose

20c violet

5c blue

50c bistre-brown

d. Double surcharge, both inverted.

2c rose 20c violet 5c blue 50c bistre-brown 10c yellow 1p lake

e. Triple surcharge, two inverted.

se blue

f. Triple surcharge, two inverted, one vertical reading down.

5c blue

g. Vertical surcharge reading up.

2c rose 20c violet
10c yellow 50c bistre-brown

h. Vertical surcharge reading up, double.

2c rose 50c bistre-brown

i. Vertical surcharge reading down.

2c rose 20c violet
5c blue 50c bistre-brown
10c yellow 1p lake

1. Vertical surcharge reading down, double.

5c blue 20c violet 10c yellow 50c bistre-brown

k. Vertical surcharge reading up and down.

2c rose 50c bistre-brown

1. Normal surcharge and vertical reading down.

20c violet

m. Inverted surcharge and vertical reading up.

20c violet

- n. Inverted surcharge and vertical reading down.
 50c bistre-brown
 - o. Diagonal surcharge reading up. 5c blue
 - p. Diagonal surcharge reading up, inverted.
 20c violet 50c bistre-brown
- q. Diagonal surcharge reading down, inverted.

 50 blue
 500 bistre-brown
 200 violet

r. Double surcharge, one diagonal.

s. Pair, one without surcharge and one with inverted surcharge.

20c violet

Surcharges in two colors.

a. Rose, vertical reading up, and black ditto.

50 blue

b. Rose, vertical reading down, and dark red ditto.

5c blue

c. Rose, vertical reading up, and black, diagonal reading up.

5c blue

d. Rose, diagonal reading up, and black diagonal reading down, inverted.

5c blue

e. Rose, diagonal reading down, and black ditto.

50 blue

f. Dark red, normal, and rose, inverted.

5c blue

g. Dark red, inverted, and black, vertical reading down.

10c yellow

h. Black, normal, and rose, inverted.

50 blue

i. Black, inverted, and rose, normal.

5c blue

j. Back, inverted, and rose, diagonal reading down, inverted.

5c blue

k. Black, normal, and rose, vertical reading up.

5c blue

1. Black, normal, and rose, vertical reading down.

5c blue

m. Black, vertical reading up, and rose, vertical reading down.

5c blue

n. Black, vertical reading down, and rose, vertical reading up.

5c blue

o. Black, inverted, and dark red ditto.

20c violet
5c blue. 50c bistre-brown
10c yellow 1p lake

p. Black, normal, and dark red, inverted.

5c blue

q. Black, inverted, and dark red, normal.

5c blue 1p lake

r. Black, inverted, and dark red, vertical reading up.

5c blue

s. Black, vertical reading up, and dark red ditto.

1 p lake

t. Black, vertical reading up, and dark red, vertical reading down

5c blue 10c yellow 50c bistre-brown

u. Black, vertical reading down, and dark red ditto.

50c bistre-brown

v. Black, vertical reading down, and dark red, vertical reading up.

10c yellow

ip lake

Surcharging by means of a handstamp proved to be slow and laborious so the printing press was resorted to. The first of the printed surcharges required two impressions. By one a bar of color approximating that of the stamp was printed across the top of each row, obliterating the word "COLOMBIA". By the second "PANAMA" was printed vertically at each side of the stamp, reading upward at the left and downward at the right. The second surcharge was set up to cover fifty stamps. "PANAMA" normally 13 mm. long by 134 mm. high but on ten stamps in each fifty, it is composed of larger letters and measures about 16 mm in length by 2 mm in height. On six stamps the larger word appears at both sides of the stamp while on the other four it is at one side only. The setting was arranged to cover ten horizontal rows of five stamps each After a sheet had received an impression on one half it was reversed and the other half was overprinted. Thus it happens that the stamps with "PANAMA" 16 mm. long occupy the outer vertical rows at the right and left sides of the sheets. In addition to the two sizes of "PANAMA" we find various combinations of the letters from the two founts, as well as one, two or three inverted "v's", an inverted "y", an inverted "N", an "A" with accent, and a letter "P" which appears to have a curved vertical stroke. This letter is from another fount of type and has the angles formed by the vertical and horizontal strokes filled in, thus

producing the curved effect. It is No. 16 in the table below but I am, unfortunately, not able to show the exact shape of the letter. The various combinations of letters are given in the following table:

PANÁMA		9	PANAMA
PANAMA		10	PANAMA
PANAMA		11	PANAMA
PANAMA		12	PANAMA
PANAMA		13	PANAMA
PANAMA		14	PANAMA
PANAMA		15	PANAMA
PANAMA		16	PANAMA
	PANAMA PANAMA PANAMA PANAMA PANAMA	PANAMA PANAMA PANAMA PANAMA PANAMA PANAMA	PANAMA 10 PANAMA 11 PANAMA 12 PANAMA 13 PANAMA 14 PANAMA 15

Owing to misplaced impressions stamps exist with "PANAMA" once only, twice at one side, or three times on the same stamp.

Dec. 3, 1903.

b. Surcharged WWWA

Bar in similar color to stamp.

Black Surcharge.

2c rose 10c yellow 5c blue

Varieties :

a. "PANAMA" 16x2 mm, at each side.

2c rose 10c yellow 5c blue

b. "PANAMA" 16x2 mm. at one side.

2c rose 10c yellow 5c blue

c. "A" with accent.

2c rose 10c yellow 5c blue

d. Inverted "n" and "v".

2c rose 10c yellow 5c blue

e. "P" with curved vertical stroke.

2c rose 10c yellow 5c blue

f. Inverted "v".

2c rose 10c yellow 5c blue

g. Two inverted "v's".

2c rose 10c yellow 5c blue

h. Three inverted " v's ".

2c rose 10c yellow 5c blue

i. Inverted " v " and " A " with accent.

2c rose 5c blue 10c yellow

j. Violet bar.

ac rose

k. Horizontal surcharge.
10c yellow

Gray-black Surcharge.

2c rose

5c blue

Varieties :

a. "PANAMA" 16x2 at each side.
2c rose 5c blue

b. "PANAMA" 16x2 at one side.
2c rose 5c blue

c. "A" with accent.

2c rose 5c blue

d. Inverted "n" and "v".

2c rose 5c blue

e. "P" with curved vertical stroke.

2c rose 5c blue

f. Inverted "v".

2c rose 5c blue

g. Two inverted "v's".

sc rose 5c blue

h. Three inverted "v's". 2c rose 5c blue i. Inverted "Y" and "A" with accent. 2C rose 5c blue Carmine Surcharge. 20c violet 5c blue Varieties : a. "PANAMA" 16x2 mm. at each side. 5c blue 20c violet b. "PANAMA" 16x2 mm. at one side. 5c blue 20c violet c. "A" with accent.

5c blue 20c violet

d. Inverted "n" and "v".

5c blue 20c violet

e. "P" with curved vertical stroke.

5c blue 20c violet f. Inverted " v ".

5c blue 20c violet

g. Two inverted " v's ".

5c blue 20c violet

h. Three inverted "v's".

5c blue 20c violet i. Inverted "y" and "A" with accent. 5c blue

20c violet

j. Bar only. 5c blue

k. Indigo bar.

5c blue

1. Pair, one without surcharge. 5c blue

m. Double surcharge.

sc blue

n. Double surcharge, one in black.

20c violet

o Pair, one normal and one variety "n".

20c violet

It will scarcely be necessary to say that all the varieties of lettering are to be found in connection with the double surcharges and the bars in wrong colors. The 10 centavos yellow with horizontal surcharge in black has "PANAMA" once on some stamps, twice on others. Of course, the same varieties exist as in the vertical surcharge. It is said that four sheets of these stamps, were sold at the post office. Judging from what we hear, many things were sold at post offices in that country which were not on sale to the general public at the stamp windows. I cannot help feeling that these 10c stamps are from waste sheets which should have been destroyed but were preserved for the benefit of someone, philatelists possibly.

The next lot of surcharges have usually been called the fourth issue and our best information is that they were not put in use until after the issue of the stamps with surcharge "d". However, their relationship to the stamps with surcharge "b" is so apparent that there can be no doubt that they were the third lot to be surcharged, though they may have been temporarily withheld from issue.

This setting covers fifty stamps and is a re-arrangement—or, rather, two very similar re-arrangements-of the setting for the preceding group. "PANAMA" is set to read in the same direction at both sides of the stamp. It usually reads upward, but sheets of the 1, 2 and 20 centavos exist on which it reads upward on one half the sheet and downward on the other half. As the sheet contained one hundred stamps two impressions were required to surcharge it and, if it was reversed before the second impression was made, " PANAMA" would, of course, read in the opposite direction on the second half of the sheet. The first arrangement covered ten horizontal rows of five stamps each, the second covered five horizontal rows of ten stamps each. In impressions from the first arrangement we find the stamps with "PANAMA" 16 mm. long in the first and tenth vertical rows; on six stamps of each of these rows the larger word appears at each side, and on four stamps at one side only. In the second arrangement the first stamp in the top row has "PANAMA" reading downward at the left and upward at the right. Numbers 3 to 10 inclusive, in that row, have "PANAMA" 16 mm. long at each side of the stamp These varieties were repeated in the sixth row when the sheet was moved forward on the bed of the press before the second impression was made but, when it was turned around, they appeared

in the tenth row and No. 100 was the complementary stamp of No. 1.

Many of the varieties of lettering of setting "b" are repeated in setting "c". Nos. 7, 10, 11, 14 and 16 are not repeated and No. 15 has not the inverted "v". We also find certain new varieties, viz:

17	PANAMA
18	PANAMA
10	DANASAA

21 P NAMA 22 PAN MA 23 PANAM

24 PANYMA

²⁰ PANAMA

Misplaced impressions exist, as in setting "b". All the series except the 50 centavos are known with double surcharge and the 2 centavos with triple surcharge. It is claimed that some of these oddities were bought at the post office. I can only say that I have seen a number of sheets of them and all had the appearance of being printer's waste. It does not seem possible that any post office would deliberately sell such freaks. They exist with the two surcharges reading upward, reading downward, in opposite directions, or one vertically and one horizontally. When we remember the numerous varieties in the setting, the combinations made possible by these double prints are bewildering to think of. No two stamps on a sheet are alike and no sheet like any other. To attempt to enumerate the varieties and combinations would be a hopeless task and serve no useful purpose.

1904.

Bar and words in same color.

Carmine Surcharge.

"PANAMA" reading upward.

1c green 2c rose 2oc violet

Varieties :

50c bistre-brown

ip lake

a. "PANAMA" reading downward.

1c green 50c bistre-brown
2c rose 1p lake
20c violet

b. "PANAMA" reading upward and downward.

1c green 50c bistre-brown
2c rose 1p lake
20c violet

c. "PANAMA" 16 mm. long at one side.

1c green 20c violet

d. "PANAMA" 16 mm. long at both sides.

1c green 50c bistre-brown
2c rose 1p lake
20c violet

e. " A" with accent.

1c green 5cc bistre-brown
2c rose 1p lake
2cc violet

f. Inverted "n".

1c green 50c bistre-brown
2c rose 1p lake
20c violet

g. Inverted "v".

1c green 50c bistre-brown
2c rose 1p lake
2cc violet

h. Three inverted "v's".

1c green 50c bistre-brown
2c rose 1p lake
20c violet

i. " P NAMA ".

2C rose

j. " PAN MA".

1c green 20c violet

k. "PANAM".

ic green

l. " PANVMA".

20c violet

m. Double surcharge.

1c green 2c rose 20c violet 1p lake

d. Triple surcharge.

2C TOSE

The fourth (and we hope the last) surcharge made in the city of Panama was a decided improvement on its predecessors. It is type-set, with a bar across the top of the stamp and "PANAMA" reading upward at the left side and downward at the right. The entire surcharge is printed in carmine. It is set up to cover fifty stamps, ten horizontal rows of five stamps each. Thus, two impressions, side by side, are required to surcharge the sheet. "PANAMA" measures 15x2 mm. and there are only a few varieties. One stamp in each fifty has the word reading upward at both sides, another has it reading downward at both sides, a third has a small thick "N", a fourth an inverted "v" in place of the last "A", and a fifth has the

word at the left misplaced, that is to say, on all other stamps it is 4 mm. from the bar above it but in this instance it is only 2½ mm. All these varieties except the fourth were subsequently corrected. Copies of the 2 and 5 centavos are known with the varieties "ANAMA" and "PANAM" but they are probably due to dropped letters and are not varieties in the setting.

There are misplaced surcharges, as before.

I have seen sheets of the 1 and 2 centavos in which the second impression had been printed too far to one side, so that one of the outer vertical rows was without surcharge and either the fifth or sixth vertical row had a double surcharge. As the variety with "PANAMA" misplaced and that with both words reading upward occupy respectively the fourth and sixth places in the first vertical row of the setting, it is evident that they must be included in the double surcharges, the second surcharge, in each case, being of the normal variety. I have not seen sheets of the other stamps with double surcharge and so cannot say what varieties exist in those values.

Jan., 1904.

d. Surcharged PANAMA

Carmine Surcharge.

ic green	20c violet
2c rose	50c bistre-brown
5c blue	ıp lake
oc vellow	

Varieties :

a. "PANAMA" reading upward at both sides.

ic green	20c violet
2C Tose	50c bistre-brown
5c blue	ıp lake
roc yellow	

b. "PANAMA" reading downward at both sides.

ic green	20c violet
2C rose	50c bistre-brown
5c blue 10c yellow	rp lake

c. Small, thick " N".

ic green	20c violet
2C Tose	50c bistre-brown
5c blue	ıp lake
toc vellow	and the second of the second of the

d. Inverted "v".

1c green 20c violet
2c rose 50c bistre brown
5c blue 1p lake
10c yellow

e. "PANAMA" misplaced.

1c green 2oc violet
2c rose 5cc bistre-brown
5c blue 1p lake
1oc yellow

f. " ANAMA"

2c rose 5c blue g. "ANAMA" at left, "PANAM" at right,

5c blue h. Pair, one without surcharge.

ic green 2c rose

i. Without bar.

ic green

j. Inverted surcharge, bar at bottom. 5c blue 10c yellow

k. Double surcharge.

rc green roc yellow rose rp lake

1. Double surcharge, normal and "a".

ic green 2c rose

m. Double surcharge, normal and "d".

1c green 2c rose

n. Double surcharge, normal and "e".

1c green 2c rose

o. Double surcharge, one inverted.

2c rose 1p lake

p. Double surcharge, one diagonal.

rp lake

I have been shown the following varieties which are claimed to be essays; all appear to be surcharged with type "d" or part of the material composing it:

IC green with green bar at top and "PANAMA" in carmine at each side.
IC green with green bar at top and "PANAMA" in carmine, once, in the middle of the stamp, reading upward.

Ic green without bar, "PANAMA" in carmine across the top of the stamp.

2c rose with carmine bar at top and "PANAMA" in black at each side.

10c yellow with yellow bar at top and "PANAMA" in carmine at each side.

20c violet with black bar and "PANAMA" in carmine at each side.

5c blue and 10c yellow with carmine bar only.

Copies of the 1 peso surcharged with bar only have been offered for sale errors.

I judge this variety to be a companion to the essays of the road.

as errors. I judge this variety to be a companion to the essays of the 5 and acc with bar only, especially as the bar is not in the same ink nor of the same width as that on the regularly surcharged stamps.

[To be continued.]



The Postage and Postage Due Stamps of Holland and Dutch Indies.

BY E. W. WETHERELL.

(Continued from page 292.)

Twelve years after the issue of the first stamps of Holland, the Government decided to replace these stamps by a new series, the design to be the work of a Dutchman, if possible, and, in May 1864, the new set of three stamps appeared, of the same values as those of the first issue and printed in the same colors.

The paper employed was machine-made, ordinary, medium, water-marked white-wove, in place of the water-marked, hand-made, cartridge paper employed for the first issue.

Since the paper was thinner, it was no longer necessary to use the "double adhesive mucliage" employed for the first issue, consequently thick brown gum is rare, the usual gum being nearly colorless, somewhat crackled and not very thick.

These stamps were perforated and the gauge of the machine was 12½x 12—that measurement which seems to have been most appreciated in the Netherlands, as machine after machine gives the same measurement. This first 12½x12 machine perforated vertically and horizontally together. It was either a comb machine or one of those expensive implements which perforate a pane at a time,—it is far more likely that it was an ordinary comb machine, similar to those employed in the 1872 issue.

The sheet consisted of two panes, side by side. Each pane consisted of 100 stamps, arranged in ten rows of ten. The 100 stamp was the first to appear, early in 1864. The first printings were made in the mint at Utrecht.

The design is too familiar to require much description. From a general impression, however, one may consider that the head is far too large for the stamp—it looks as much out of proportion as the head of Jackson on the 2c black of the United States. Yet, for all that, the stamps are pleasing in many ways, being of the good old fashioned type, which, alas! is almost as rare as a "great auk". These stamps were engraved in taille douce by J. W. Kaiser of Amsterdam.

From October 1st, 1866, the work of printing the stamps was transferred from the mint to the firm of Messrs. J. Enchede & Sons of Haarlem, who have printed all the Dutch stamps, Dutch Colonials and many of the Transvaal issues since that time.

The stamps printed by Meesrs. Enchede & Sons are extremely interesting for the following reason—it generally happens that when one printer takes over the work of another that the later printings are less distinct than the earlier, either on account of wearing of the die or the plates, or the newer method of printing not being so suitable as the original method, or to carelessness (as in the case of the Greek stamps). In the case of the 1864-65 issue of Holland, however, we have the reverse. The latest printings are far more like "artists' proofs" than the first sheets printed at Utrecht—one

would almost believe that Messrs. Enchede must have employed new plates, formed from a retouched die. But this is not the case. It is, therefore, probable that a thorough cleaning and a more careful method of printing,

with more suitable paper, produced the improved results.

In December, 1866, the 5c and 10c stamps were printed by Messrs. Enchede on thinner paper than that employed for the earliest printings (it is the same as that used for the last printing at Utrecht). Mr. Stewart-Wilson describes this as slightly blue—it certainly is slightly bluish in the case of the 5c stamp, but this slight coloration is due to the pigment used for the 5c stamp. I cannot see any trace of blue in the 10c and 15c values. I, therefore, cannot agree with him that this thinner paper should be described as slightly bluish. It is, however, distinctly less opaque than the paper first used for the stamps of this issue. The colors are clearer than those first used. The 5c is a very bright, light blue, the 10c is almost carmine and the 15c has a distinct olive tint (this shade is comparatively rare and is one of the stamps which should be searched for with care).

This issue, together with the first issue, ceased to be available for post-

age on the 1st of November, 1879.

Issue of 1864-65.

	E VARIETIES.	MAJO For the	OR VARIETIES. Advanced Collector.			ARIETIES. Specialist.		IALITIES, &C.
V. VI. VII.	5c blue foc rose 15c orange yellow	VA VB VC VIA VIB	5c bright blue 5c deep blue 5c light blue 10c pale rose 10c deep rose	VIBa VCa VBa VIBa	50 50	brown gum thinner paper	VBc VBd	5c worn plate 5c uncleaned plate
		VIC VID VIIA VIIB	10c dull rose 10c rose carmine 15c orange 15c pale orange yellow 15c olive yellow	VIIBa VBb	5c	thicker pape	r	All these are found with ir- regular perfo- rations.



Some Stamp Designs.

By C. A. Howes.

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[Continued from page 393.]

We come now to an opera bouffe performance which took place at Wuhu, a treaty port some 250 miles up the Yang-tsz from Shanghai. There was no municipal council there and the residents were evidently not enough interested in the establishment of a local post to take concerted action in the matter. But the success of the philatelic ventures we have described was not lost upon one of them, at least, for a certain Mr. Gregson saw his opportunity and launched out on his own account.

A letter from Lieut. Comander Wm. C. Eaton, U. S. N., graphically describes the inception of this post and we cannot refrain from making a quo-Mr. Eaton visited Wuhu in June, 1894, on the U. S. S. Monocacy. He savs:-

"I had the pleasure of meeting the gentleman as he called to pay his respects to my fellow officers and, incidentally, to announce the formation of the office. I was at once interested and our conversation resulted in showing a remarkable if not amusing example of

interested and our conversation resulted in showing a remarkable if not amusing example of the perversion of ideas by the thirst for gain. Almost his first question, after asking the addresses of United States dealers, was 'What can I charge for my stamp in New York—a gold dollar per set?' (about twice the face, as a Mexican dollar is worth about 50 cents.)
''When I had recovered the breath taken away by this remarkable specimen of ingenuousness, I told him that it was difficult to see just how, as Postmaster, he could ask more than face value, 'But.' he said, 'there will be no harm, will there, if I reserve a portion of each of my issues for a future rise?' Suppressing a smile I endeavored to give the gentleman some idea of the proprieties of the postal business, and on finding from his answers to my questions that the post office was entirely a thing of his own, that all the revenues went into his own pocket and that the people of Wuhu had nothing whatever to do with it, except that he had obtained their signatures to a paper requesting that their mail be sent in his care, I told him that I feared that his project would not be a success and that a stamp to be le-I told him that I feared that his project would not be a success and that a stamp to be legitimate should be issued by the governing authorities of the place. Upon this the gentleman suddenly departed. An hour afterward I was amused to hear of a call for a meeting of the citizens of Wuhu to 'appoint a Postmaster'. From all accounts this meeting was a most amusing as well an exciting one, leading even to the unparliamentary act by the self-appointed Postmaster of shaking his fist at said citizens and declaring that he did not want their endorsement and did not propose to 'let them in' to the matter at all, also refusing to give any guarantee, on being questioned, that the office would be maintained for any length of time. However, in justice it should be said that the meeting finally did vote to 'endorse' him though just what such an endorsement amounts to it is difficult to determine; it would seem in a measure to make them responsible for the Postmaster, while he is under no sort of responsibility to them."

All this happened on June 23, 1894. On July 7th there appeared in the North China Daily News, a Shanghai paper, the following advertisement:-

NOTICE.

ARTHUR KNIGHT GREGSON, have 1, from the 1st instant, established myself as Local Postmaster, at Wuhu, Wuhu, 4th July 1894 13 jy 49

On the editorial page of the same issue we find the following remarks called forth:-

"Hitherto the majority of examples of 'curious trades' have been found in the crowded cities of Europe, but we venture to think that an advertisement on our front page to-day will afford an instance equally worthy of note from the port of Wuhu. Mr. Gregson announces that he has 'established' himself as Local Postmaster at Wuhu, and although he has omitted to say that all 'orders for stamps will be promptly executed,' we have no doubt that such will be the case, and that by strict attention to business and a constant succession of newest patterns and designs, surcharged, and obliterated in the most up-to-date style, he will be able to gladden the hearts of students of the 'science' of philately,

That Mr. Gregson fully justified this editorial comment in advance, is borne out by a glance at the catalogue of Wuhu "issues." The gentleman also took exception to Mr. Eaton's "exposé" which we have quoted, and rushed into print to defend hinself; but a perusal of both sides of the controversy leaves the impression that Mr. Eaton's pen picture was substantially correct. A further incident will illustrate. Mr. Gregson wrote Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in defense of his enterprise and concluded the letter in these terms; Wuhu stamps were printed by the Lithograph Society of Shanghai, and the stones have been destroyed. It is not the intention of this office to have any further issue, without being actually compelled to do so." Major Evans' comment upon this curious statement is pertinent; "But why have the stones been destroyed? If Mr. Gregson's office does enough legitimate business to pay its way, he will some day require more stamps, and it would be much more satisfactory to know that these could be printed from the original stones, than to be assured that the office would have to have an entirely new issue."

From all the foregoing the private nature of this post is readily apparent, as well as the absurdity of placing it on a par with the Shanghai Local Post. Its proper classification, like that of Chungking, is with the German and Scandinavian private posts or our own letter express companies. The story of its formation has been detailed at length, both because of its amusing interest and because it forms the antithesis, in its standing, to the Shanghai Local Post. Between these two extremes may be ranged all the other local posts according as they have more or less competent authority behind them. But because its stamps were recognized at the other treaty ports and carried

mail matter to them, they will have to be included in the family.

To begin with, Mr. Gregson adopted the same trick that Kewkiang had played, that of making the full set of stamps total one dollar "for convenience." As there was a half cent value called for by the rates, this had to be reckoned twice, the difficulty being overcome by two designs for this denomination. The stamps were issued on August 20, 1894, in five different designs which

Mr. Gregson describes as follows:-







The first type of the ½ cent (and also the 40 cent) represents "wild fowl on the lake"; the name Wuhu means "weedy lake" or "lakes and grass," a number of ponds and swamps lying near the native city. The rushes are plainly shown on the stamps and the "wild fowl" are evidently ducks. The second type of the ½ cent (and the 2 cent) shows "a field with rice growing." These are usually called "paddy fields", that being the term used in rice cultivation until the grain is husked. Rice is generally grown in moist soil which is artificially flooded from time to time. This requires irrigation diches and one of them can be seen in the foreground of the stamp design. The third design, used for the 1 cent and 10 cents, represents "pheasant feeding." From the picture it is evidently the common pheasant which is known to the Chinese as Shan Chi or the "mountain fowl."



The 5 cent and 15 cent stamps show the "Wuhu pagoda" which has evidently been somewhat restored for the occasion The Chinese city lies about a mile inland fron the Yang tsz on what is called by the Europeans Wuhu Creek and by the natives Nei Ho. At the mouth of this creek stands an old pagoda called Chung Chiang Chu or "Midway River Pillar"; Chung-chiang being the ancient name for Wuhu, which is about half way between the mouth of the Yang-tsz and the group of great cities already spoken of, Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchow. The building of the pagoda was begun in 1619 during the Ming dynasty, and completed after long interruptions, due largely to the Manchu conquest, in 1670. It now has but seven stories as shown on the stamps, though the upper one is not finished off in the style represented; but it is said to have been originally nine stories high, two having been removed on account of their supposed unfavorable geomantic influence. The pagoda is now a picturesque ruin, the lower part being concealed by the houses which cluster around it. The upper part is a favorite roosting place for large flocks of birds, and trees of considerable size have grown on its top story.



The fifth design, used for the 6 cent and 20 cent stamps, is merely the character Fu meaning "abundance" or "riches." It is one of the characters which the Chinese are so fond of using as talismans, their function being similar to our "God Bless Our Home" mottoes, rabbit's foot watch charms, horseeshoes, etc.

It will be noticed that none of the stamps of this issue bear the value expressed in Chinese characters, Out of pity for the inconvenience thus caused his celestial constituents. Mr. Gregson kindly had each stamp surcharged with the corresponding value in Chinese, in the early part of 1895.

thus creating a new issue to revive the flagging interest in the first. Several "inverts" of course appeared, which need not concern us any more than the two urcharges of new value which were deemed neccessary just before the issue of an entirely new set. The surcharge is simply the "short" numeral followed by fin for the values below 10 cents; the 10, 20, and 40 cents are given as "dimes" by the use of the short numeral with chiao, and the 15 cent is surcharghd i chiao pan, "one dime and a half"—all reading backwards, of course.

Toward the close of 1895 the success of the office warrented a new supply of stamps and an entirely new set was the result. It was built upon the same lines as the previous issue, with the same values, even to the companion ½ cent stamps, and five designs appropriated to a pair of denominations each.





One type of the ½ cent (also used for the 5 cent) has the character chi for a centerpiece. This is another of the talismanic characters and signifies "auspicious" or "fortunate" Unfortunately it is not made quite correctly, though it hardly constitutes an "error." We saw under Hankow that the little square character kou, meant a "mouth." Now the "plus or minus" character above it on the stamp means either "earth" (fu) or "scholar" (shih), according as the "minus" sign at the bottom is longer or shorter than the horizontal stroke of the "plus" sign. The character for "auspicious" is made up of "scholar" and "mouth," a complimentary reference to the scholar's utterance; but on the stamp it happens to be "earth" and "mouth" which signifies "to vomit"! All ambiguity is removed, however, by the position of the characters; for in "auspicious" they are always one above another and in the other combination always side by side, so that no "slip of the pen" (or brush) can confuse them.

The 1 cent stamp (and the 20 cent stamp as well) bears the characters for Wuhu, which also appear in the upper corners of all the stamps issued and constitute their only Chinese inscription, except for the surcharged values.







The other three designs take us into the fauna of the country. The first, used for the second type of the ½ cent and the 15 cent, shows a pair of cranes on the banks of the Yanz-tsz. These birds are the largest of the so-called waders, standing about four feet high, and are migratory, spending the winters in the tropical lands but in the spring returning northward to the temperate and even the sub-arctic regions. They migrate in flocks, flying in

a V shaped formation, but separate into pairs for breeding and are said to mate thus for life, manifesting for each other a marked attachment. The crane is regarded as an emblem of longevity and is frequently represented in Chinese paintings, while the wealthy class often keep them alive in captivity. The favorite kind is the Manchurian crane which is white, with black markings on the head and throat, green bill and black legs. Part of the wing feathers are prolonged and tipped with black, drooping over the tail when at rest and giving the appearence of a bushy, black tail. This is called the hsien hao or "fairy crane", because paper images of it are carried at funerals, on which the departed spirit rides to heaven. It is also the official insignia of civil mandarins of the first grade, and is embroidered on their court robes.

The owl is called by the Chinese mao-êrh-t'ou ying or "cat headed hawk." The large horned owl, or hsiu liu is grey-brown in color and is very common throughout the south-eastern part of China. It is regarded as a bird of ill omen because it frequents ruins. This is probably the one figured on the stamp, though the picture gives rather the impression of its being the white

horned owl, or chiao ch'ih, found further north in colder regions.

The last stamp shows the head and antlers of a stag or chia. This is the common red deer of China, the general name for which is lu. The antlers,

when "in the velvet," are pulverized and used in medicine.
Unfortunately Mr. Gregson did not learn wisdom from experience and again neglected his Chinese constituents. The deficiency was soon made good, however, for all the values of the new set were surcharged with the the corresponding values in Chinese in the same manner as before. We need only add that both surcharged sets were supplied with a "Postage Due" overprint, making six sets in two years and a half, before coming to the most bare-faced "joke" that has been played upon collectors. When the Wuhu local office was closed on the opening of the Imperial Post, February 2, 1897, Mr. Gregson surcharged part of his remainders with the letters "P.P.C." in various positions, both in red and black. Even the school boy would doubtless guess that this was taking 'French leave." and that the letters were nothing else the initials of *Pour Prendre Congé*, formerly much used on visiting cards when making a farewell call. It was really heart rending to see this trash duly cata logued in all its varieties; but it has finally been consigned

to its proper oblivion.

The next port to catch the fever was Ichang. This is an important commercial city on the Yang-tsz about 1100 miles from its mouth. It is at present the limit of steam navigation on the river because of the dangerous rapids of the upper Yang-tsz which begin just beyond. For this reason all goods destined for Chungking. some 400 miles farther on, must be trans-shipped to native craft which can be towed up the rapids. There is a "Concession" at this port and at the time of which we write there was a population of about forty Europeans, but there was no Municipal Council. On the very same day, however, that Lieut. Com. Eaton had his memorable interview at Wuhu, namely on June 23, 1894, a meeting of the foreign land-holders was held at the British Consulate and a governing body styled the "Ichang Public Improvement Committee" was constituted, with the British Consul as chairman. The Ichang Local Post was established by and carried on under the auspices of this Committee, and the revenues, if exceeding expenses, were to be devoted to the improvement of the port. We gather that the venture was entirely successful from the following statement in "China", by E. R. Scidmore: "The sale of Ichang stamps furnished funds to purchase the inevitable recreation ground, the first necessity of British exiles in the East."

The stamps were obtained in Japan and is ued on December 1, 1894 They form one of the most interesting series that we have to deal with, though their use must have been attended with some inconvenience from their undue size. The 1/2 candarin stamp represents a Chinese brass cash. but only in form: the raised rim and the square hole in the center are familiar, but the inscriptions have been adapted to the stamp and are not those of a cash piece. As the denomination is in candarins, the money of account, the coin is labeled above and below the square hole 希文 銀 wên yin, which signifies "coined silver" or "sycee", a term we have already explained on page 184. At right and left of the hole, respectively, are the characters 17. wu hao or "five-tenths" to represent the value in Chinese. It is a little curious that this combination should have been used instead of P A pan fen or "half candarin", for it does not specify five-tenths of what, and moreover. the character hao is used on the Chinese surcharges of the Macao stamps, and the French consular office sets, for a "dime". But probably few Chinese used the stamps and it didn't matter.





On the 1 candarin stamp we have correct representations or four brass cash, although a candarin is supposed to be equal to about ten. These four, from their inscriptions, represent the last four reigns of the Chinese emperors. dating from 1821 to the present time, and covering the period during which the isolation of the Empire has been broken down and proper intercourse with the nations of the West forced upon her. It will be noticed that the two characters at the right and left of the square hole are the same in each case; these are in tung pao, meaning "current coin" or "current value", and they form the usual inscription on this money. The other two characters, above and below the hole, represent the reign during which the cash were invented. We have already explained how the Ma chus, following the precedent of other dynasties which had preceded them to the throne of China, took the name of Ta Ch'ing or "Great Pure" for their dynastic title; and how this appellation, with the addition of Kuo meaning country, is used by them as the kuo hao or "national designation" of the empire. We must now add that each emperor, on ascendidg the throne, selects a title by which the period of his reign is to be known. This is called the nien hao or "year designation" because the years of a reign are numbered under this style, and is, in a way, an expression of the idea which the monarch wishes to asso. ciate with his rule. The emperor's personal name is considered too sacred to be spoken by his subjects, most of whom never know it, and it is thus that he is only known to them by his "reign name". For the same reason the use of this title by foreigners has made it equivalent to the sovereign's personal name, for it is easier to say the "Emperor Kuang Hsu" than the " period or reign named Kuang Hsu". The use of nien hao began with

the Emperor Wên-ti of the Han dynasty in 179 B.C.

Looking at the stamp again, we find the cash piece at the top labelled above and below the hole, respectively, 道光 Tao Kuang which means "Reason's Light". This emperor was on the throne from 1821 to 1851 and it was during his reign that the first war with the "Western barbarians" took place—the so-cal ed Opium War of which we have already spoken. His successor, who ruled from 1851 to 1862, was known as Hsien Fêng, meaning "General Abundance" or "Complete Prosperity", and the characters 风 will be found on the cash piece at the bottom. Under him the second foreign war took place, when the English and French expedition captured Peking and burned the Summer Palace.

The cash piece at the right exhibits the next reign, that of 同 分子 Tung Chih, which extended from 1862 to 1875. These characters signify "United Rule" or the "Union of Law and Order." The left hand cash is one of the current reign which began in 1875 and is now closing its thirtieth year. The characters are 光 岩 Kuang Hsü, and mean

" Illustrious Succession."





The 2 candarin and 5 candarin stamps have for their main feature simply the name of the city, the former presenting it in the ancient seal character or chuan shu, and the latter in the modern or pattern style of character called the ch'iai shu. The difference between the two styles shows plainly the difficulty of deciphering the ancient seal character if one is only acquainted with the modern forms. Around the central portion of the 2 candarin stamp will be noticed flowers and foliage; above and below are tea blossoms, while at either side are poppies.

In the four inner corners of the 2 candarin stamp will be seen the mystic emblem 2 called the fylfot or "four-footed" cross, also known as "Thor's hammer." This is one of the earliest known symbols. It seems to have appeared first in Europe during the Bronze Age, occurring in the Swiss lake dwellings. Its origin has been ascribed to a hieroglyphic or "short hand" representation of a spider, from the cross on the insect's back. This may account for its use in connection with Thor, the Zeus or Jupiter of Scandinavian mythology; for the spider is well known as a barometer, foretelling by its actions approaching storms or fine weather. At the present time, even, the German and Irish peasants attach superstitions importance to this magic sign of their heathen forefathers, using it to dispel thunder. In Asia the symbol was adopted by the Buddhists and its presence in India, China and Japan is due to the spread of their religion. The name given

it by them is the swastika, a Sanskrit word from su, "well", and asti, "it is", meaning "it is well". It is thus a sign of benediction or good luck, and remembering what we have already said of talismanic characters, we readily see why the Chinese are very fond of employing it. To them it signifies the "accumulation of lucky signs, possessing ten thousand virtues." Probably on this account it is put forth as the archaic form of the character wan, meaning 10,000, and it is by that name that the Chinese know it.





Once again we have the local fauna represented. China is distinguished for the beauty of many of her native birds, and the I mace stamp gives us the picture of one of them called the Reeves' Pheasant. This bird is found in northern and western China, but the first specimens of it were brought to Europe from Canton, where four of them were purchased by a Mr. Reeves in 1830 for one hundred and thirty dollars. It is a large bird and its flesh is white and very delicate eating The plumage is a general golden yellow, each feather being barred with black. But the principal feature is an excessively long tail, the central feathers of which reach five and six feet. They are grayish white with buff margins, and are barred with brown and black. These feathers are sometimes worn by mandarins in their hats and also used by actors.

On the 15 candarin stamp is an otter, which is much used around Ichang for fishing purposes. This method seems peculiar to the locality, the fishermen having their headquarters in a small bay on the shore opposite the city. Mrs. Little writes: "From the bank and overhanging the water depend small bamboos, like fishing rods, to the extremity of each of which is attached an otter by an iron chain fixed to leather thongs crossed around the animal's chest and immediately behind the shoulders. When required for use the fisherman, after casting his net which is heavily loaded all around the foot, draws up its long neck to the water level and inserts the otter through the central aperture; the otter then routs out the fish from the muddy bottom and rocky crevices in which they hide. Fish, otter and net are then hauled on board together, the otter is re'eased and rewarded, and a fresh cast is made."





The 3 candarin stamp has for its design the Pa-kua diagram used by the geomancers in casting horoscopes The whole and broken line combinations, which were explained on page 199, are here formed by the sections into which the three concentric rings are cut by the radial lines. Vertical, horizontal and 45° radii seperate the combinations, which start with the three whole lines in the section between W and NW, so to speak, and are opposed by the three broken lines in the section between E and SE. The date "1894" in the center is, of course, merely the year in which the local post was started.

The 3 mace stamp is somewhat unique. We have already had the map stamps of Panama and the map of Australia on the Centennial five shillings of New South Wales; but this is the first stamp to present the map of a city. Perhaps "city" is a little too pretentious name for a foreign settlement, particularly as half a hundred Europeans would about cover its population, except for such Chinese as preferred to join with them. The city lies on the left bank of the Yang tsz which here flows southeast. On the stamp the river is labelled in Chinese characters Ch'ang Chiang or "Long River," another of the several names bestowed on various parts of this mighty stream. Near the "Bund" or embankment along the river front is an irregular plot labelled with the characters Hai kuan which denotes the "Custom House". Back of the settlement is a detached plot labelled in tiny characters Ying Shu where the British Consulate is located.

We must now say a word about the regular inscriptions occurring on all values. The center-piece of the 5 candarin stamp illustrates the city name, I-ch'ang, which means "Proper Abundance", or perhaps the sentiment "May it be prosperous!" It is, of course, on all the stamps as well as our old friends Shu Hsin Kuan for "Post Office", except that the ½ candarin omits the first character. We have already explained the expression of value on the ½ candarin, where the characters wên yin are used to denote the sycce or silver ingots used for money, and we find them again on the 3 mace stamp with the added characters * It san ch'ien chêng meaning "3 mace exactly". The other stamps have simply the character for "silver" followed by the value in candarins or mace, the 15 candarins, for example, being "characterized" as yin i ch'ien wu fên or "silver, I mace and 5 candarins." The I mace has the value not only in the lest panel, but also on the little scroll beneath the pheasant.

Another turn of the wheel brings us to Amoy, a port on the southeastern sea coast opposite Formosa. The Shanghai Local Post had established an agency there on February 5, 1890, and the Shanghai stamps were used from March 1st of that year until April 1, 1895. But meanwhile the Amoy Municipal Council had taken over the Agency on November 15, 1894. Stamps were of course ordered, the makers being the same that furnished the Chefoo stamps, Messrs. Karl Schleicher and Schull, of Düren, Germany.

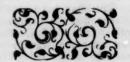


The stamps arrived and were placed on sale on June 8, 1895. There is but one design which represents the pai lu or white egret, a bird of the heron

family which frequents the vicinity. On account of their number the Chinese speak poetically of Amoy as Lu-tao, Lu-mên or Lu-chiang, meaning Egret Island, Gate or Harbor. A writer thus describes them: "Flocks of the beautiful white egret or paddy-bird, as they are familiarly known to us, often attract our attention as they wing their way slowly through the obscure blue of a summer twilight, from the fields where they have been feeding to their selected nest-trees, on which they settle like masses of snow among the dark green leaves. The egret is much admired by the sentimental Chinese." It is used as an insignia of rank and as such is embroidered on the court

robes of civil officials of the sixth grade.

We now return to some of the inscriptions that we started with, for at the right side of the stamps we find Hsia-mên Kung Pu, "Amoy Municipal Council." The name A-moy is the local pronunciation of the characters IT, which is quite different from the Mandarin pronunciation. The name means "Palace Gate." At the left side is yu chêng chü, "postal bureau", as upon the Customs' stamps. In the upper right corners are the numerals of value in the "long" type, but in the upper left corner is a new character I'm hsien. This means literally "fairies", or "genii", which is in itself senseless; but the character is used phonetically, without regard to its meaning, to transcribe the English word "cent". As the local pronunciation is sian it comes somewhere near the requirement. The three higher values, 15, 20 and 25 cents, have the characters for Amoy in the upper corners instead of the value, and they are watermarked with the same characters.



Notes Upon Stamps and their Varieties.

By GEO. L. TOPPAN.

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[Continued from page 400.]

Bhopal (continued).

THE RECTANGULAR STAMPS.

I. With horizontal lines in the spandrels.

1878-79.



Fig. 56



Fig. 562

½ a pale red:—This stamp is always found imperforate. The letters forming the English inscription, which is the same as that of the square stamps, are small as compared with that of the other stamps of the same value; the lines of the spandrels are very much broken and the whole stamp appears very much whiter than any of others. (Fig. 561).

It, like all others of this type unless specially mentioned, is printed in

sheets of thirty-two, eight horizontal rows of four.

The following errors are known: "EEGAM" for "BEGAM", No. 3 "NWAB"

for "NAWAB", Nos. 10 and 14. "JAHN" for "JAHAN", No. 18.

1/4 a. green:—The distinguishing point of this stamp is that the value is enclosed in parenthesis marks. There are, also, three dots under the right-hand character of the value and, in all except Nos. 9 and 10, these dots are below the bottom line of the stamp. Naturally, these dots cannot be seen in closely cut stamps and they may be also interfered with by the perforations, (Fig. 562).

1881



Fig. 463

1/4 a. green:—In this stamp the value is not enclosed in parenthesis and but three stamps on the sheet have the three dots outside the stamp at the bottom (Nos. 5, 29, and 32). Three of the stamps, Nos. 6, 7 and 8, have the error, "NAWA" for "NAWAB" (Fig. 563).

1/2 a. brown-red:—The whole design is more roughly drawn than before and the lines and corners are apt to be considerably blurred. However, the surest test is the color, which is entirely different from that of its predecessor.

1884.



Fig. 564.

1/4 a green.—In this sheet twenty-three stamps have the value enclosed in parentheses and nine, Nos. 1 to 8 and 12, have no parenthesis. In those stamps upon which it does appear it is much heavier and longer than in the stamps of 1878-79, so much so, indeed, that it often appears as if the value

was enclosed by an oval frame which is broken at the top.

The surest test, however, is in the Arabic inscription in the centre. In all of the stamps of the 1879 and 1881 sheets of this value there is a large dot just above, or to the *left*, of the curved horizontal stroke at the bottom of the oval and just over the value. In almost every stamp this dot is above the stroke and within its turned up end on the *left*. In this stamp this dot is either lacking entirely or it is above the curved line and to the *right* of the central vertical stroke. The stamp is only known perforated and Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32 are lettered "ANAWAB" instead of "NAWAB". (Fig. 564.)

1895.



Fig. 565.

¼a bright-red.—This stamp, probably an imitation of the 1878 stamp, is printed in sheets of eight, four horizontal pairs. The large dot spoken of above is absent in all the stamps but the easiest way to distinguish them from former issues is by the color, all previous quarter anna stamps having been green. (Fig. 565).

1884.

II. With curved lines in the spandrels.



Fig. 866

**Xa greenish-blue.—The value is very clear and distinct as is also the Arabic inscription in the centre, while the lines in the spandrels are exceedingly rough. Errors are found as follows: "JAN" for "JAHAN" Nos. 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 19. "BEGM" for "BEGAM", Nos. 7 and 8; "NWAB" for "NAWAB", Nos. 10 and 20; 'AN" for "JAHAN", No. 16; 'JN" for "JAHAN", No. 20; "JAHA" for "JAHAN", Nos. 22, 23 and 24. (Fig. 566).

1895.



Fig. 567.

1/2 a yellowish-green.—This is supposed to have been a copy of the foregoing and is printed in a sheet of six, three horizontal pairs.

The value and the Arabic inscription are more blurred and heavier than in its predecessors and the lines in the spandrels are more even. It may be readily distinguished by its color, which is decidedly of a yellowish tint of green while that of 1884 is equally as decidedly a bluish tint. Another test is the size and position of the "s" of "SHAH". It is very much smaller than either the "B" or "H" at either side of it and has no slant, like the other letters, but is very upright. Small "s's" may be found in the preceding plate, but they all slant more or less. (Fig. 567).

1898.



Fig. 568.

1/2 a. black.—Its color alone is enough to distinguish this stamp from any of its predecessors, as it is the first one of this value to be printed in black.

The curved lines in the spandrels are much more uniform than in any of its predecessors and are further apart. Indeed, the inner one generelly forms a complete oval. Each spandrel contains either four or five of the curved lines, never less than four nor more than five.

There are no errors on the sheet but there are dots after the letters "H" at the commencement of the English inscription and after the letter "M" of "BEGAM". There is a small space between "NAWAB" and "SHAH". "SHAHJAHANBEGAM" is all one word and the "J" is very crowded for room. (Fig. 568).

1899 (?).

¼ a. black.—This, probably a retouch or a new transfer from the last, may be distinguished from it by the rougher and thicker lines which compose it, especially in the curved lines of the spandrels, which are much more crooked, or shaky, than before. The paper, also, is much less yellowish than before.

III. With letters "BLCI" on solid ground of spandrels.





Fig. 560.

The two values of this issue are identical excepting for the value, both having been produced from the same stone. The following errors occur: "NWAB' for "NAWAB", No. 1 on the sheet; "SAH" for "SHAH", No. 4; "NAWA" for "NAWAB", No. 10.

**A greenish-blue.—The letters in the corners are large but the best

¼a greenish-blue.—The letters in the corners are large but the best test for this stamp is the fact that it is the only stamp of this type and value which is printed upon laid paper.

½ a. black.—The same remarks apply to this value as to the one quarter anna and, in addition thereto, it is the only stamp of this value and design which has been printed in black.

1886.

1/4 a. green (yellow to deep).—All the "N"s excepting those in the word "JAHAN" on Nos. 10, 13 and 15 are turned the wrong way, i. e. with the diagonal stroke extending downwards from right to left instead of from left to right.

The following errors exist: "NWAB" (No. 1); "NAWAA" (No. 22); "NAWA" (Nos. 23 and 24) and "NWABA" (Nos. 27 and 28) for "NAWAB". "BEGAAM" for "BEGAM" on No. 27.

½ a. red.—All of the "N's are turned the wrong way as in the one-quarter anna stamp. No. 4 has "SAH" for "SHAH" and Nos. 23 and 24, "NAWABA]" for "NAWABA]".

1889.



Fig. 570.

%a greenish blue to deep green.—The letters in the corners are smaller than in the previous issues and the "n's" are properly made. These points will serve to distinguish the stamp from its predecessors but not from those which follow it. This being so, it should be noted that in this stamp the left end of the bottom character of the native inscription is always turned up and that there are no dots after the letters "H". (Fig. 570).

Two errors are known as follows: "NAWA" for "NAWAB" on No. 16

and "sah" for "shah" on No. 22.

1894.

12 vermilion.—This is readily distinguished from the stamp of 1886 by the fact that every stamp on the sheet is lettered "NWAB" instead of "NAWAB" while this error is unknown on the earlier stamp. Aside from this but one error is known, i.e. "sah" for "shah".

1894.

1/4 a green - The distinguishing point in this stamp is that the left end of the bottom character of the native inscription is not turned up but points directly at the first stroke of the first "H". Most of the varieties show a dot after the first "H" and the value is in rather smaller characters than in the preceding issues

No. 16 is lettered " NAWAH " for "NAWAB" and is the only error on the

sheet.

1898.



Fig. 571.

¼a black }
¼a green { This type is easily recognized by the fact that the first "H" or the letters "HA" of "SHAH" are at the top of the oval, above the vertical stroke of the native inscription, while in all the others the second "H" of that word is the upper, or central letter. The black stamp is the only one of this type printed in that color. (Fig. 571).

1899.

1/2 a. black.—Here we can do no better than to quote verbatim from Major E. B. Evans' valuable series of articles on the Native Indian Stamps*

upon which we have already drawn most freely.

"In June of this year (1899) I received from M. Moens a sheet of 1/2 anna stamps, in black, which seems to have been printed from a very poor transfer from the stone of that value of 1891. It shows all the defects of that sheet. The first "A" of "NAWAB" absent throughout, and the deficient and cramped letters on No. 8, in addition to a few faults, consisting principally in misshapen letters or hieroglyphics, which represent no letters at all.

^{*}The stamps of some of the Native States of India, Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal, Vol. X. p. 69.

"The whole pane is crooked to commence with, the vertical sides being curved—the left convex and the right concave! The letters "B" are in many cases very badly drawn, resembling a roughly made "o" with a bar across it (as in No. 1 on the sheet), or a "p" with a bar; the "E" of "BEGAM" is not infrequently as much like a "B", and the "G" is sometimes anything you please.

"No. 8 may be said to be inscribed "NWASBAHJAHNI", or the first part might be "NAWASHAH"; the "AN" of "JAHAN" forms a nondescript

character altogether. No. 9 seems to have "SIIAM" for "SHAH", and Nos. 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 24 have "SBAH", and No 30 has "SBAN".

"No. 10 has "NWIB" there is something between the "w" and the "B", but certainly not "A". In No. 16 the "G" of "BEGAM" is crowded up into a dash and the word looks like "BEIAM", with no cross-bar to the "A", or "BENM" with the "N" made the wrong way. No. 23 has "SHH" for "SHAH"; the "A" omitted and the first "H" much misplaced."





8 a. greenish blue.-We now come to the three types of the stamps of this value, which are of an entirely different design from any of those heretofore described. All of them are printed in sheets of ten, five horizontal pairs.

There are several points by which the stamps of this printing may be distinguished from their successors. The color is decidedly different, being Each stamp is surrounded quite blue while the others are much blacker. by an outer frame line and the stamps measure 22mm. wide by from 23 to 24 mm. high. But two errors are known: No. 4 is lettered "JABAN" for "JAHAN" and Nos. 5, 7 and 9 have "HAH" for "SHAH". (Fig. 572).

1893.

8a greenish black.—There is no outer frame-line to the stamps though each one of the left vertical row (Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9) have it at the right side only and No. 2 at the bottom. They are, also, wider, measuring 23½ mm. wide by 23½ to 24 mm. high in the left vertical row and 24 mm. wide by 231/2 to 24 mm. high in the right hand row.

1898.

8a greenish black.—This issue may be readily distinguished from the others by its poor workmanship. The inscriptions, both English and Arabic, are very poorly and irregularly drawn and the English one is much thinner than on the earlier stamps. The foliate ornamentation is very blotchy and imperfect and the corner letters and the disks containing them are very irregular.

Bundi.

May, 1894.



Fig. 573.

½a slate.—The dagger is long and narrow; the central oval nearly touches the outer frame-line at the sides and the ornaments in the spandrels are fairly large. (Fig. 573).

December, 1894.

1/2 a slate.—The dagger is narrow but not so long as in the first type. The stamps are joined together, there being no space between them at all, and the central oval is more flattened and less pointed at the ends.

1896.



Fig. 574.

½ a. slate.—This type is coarser and more heavily drawn than its predecessors. The dagger is much shorter and wider; the oval is much more of a circle; the ornaments in the spandrels are smaller and much more distinct and the frame, which is quite heavy, is as apt to be in the shape of an upright rectangle as that of a square. (Fig. 574).

1897.



Fig. 575.

r a. brick-red.—The corner ornaments are very much spread out, so much so that in many instances their ends almost touch at the top and bottom of the stamp; the three dots in each corner are almost always run together so as to closely resemble a trefoil ornament and the line of demarcation between the blade and handle of the dagger is wavy. (Fig. 575).

- 2 a. yellow-green.—This is practically the same as the last design excepting that the line between the blade and the handle of the dagger forms an angle with its point towards the next cross-line of the handle.
- 4 a. yellow-green.—8 a. red.—1r. yellow on blue.—The design of these stamps is practically the same as that of the two annas.

January and February, 1898.

1/2 a. slate.—This, while rather closely resembling the stamp of 1896, may be readily distinguished from it by the absence of the shade line in the blade of the dagger.

r a. brick-red.—This value greatly resembles the one anna of 1897, but the corner ornaments are not so widely spread and the dots are generally seperate and distinct. There is more colorless space outside the oval and the whole appearance of the stamp is lighter.

2 a. emerald green.—The color, alone, is enough to distinguish this value from its predecessor but it has the same general characteristics as the one anna.

4 a. emerald-green.—Here, again, the color will serve to distinguish the stamp from its predecessor, but, aside from that, the value is above the dagger and the name below it; just the reverse of the former arrangement.

July 1868.



Fig. 570.



Fig. 577

8 a. brick red.—The ornaments in the spandrels are much smaller? and better drawn than formerly. The blade of the dagger is shaped like an irregular diamond and the left angle of it touches one of the cross-bars of the handle in practically every stamp on the sheet. (Fig. 576).

1a. yellow on blue:—The points noted with regard to the eight anna value are equally applicable here (Fig. 577).

Nov. 1898.

4a pale green.—This is easily distinguished from any of its predecessors by the fact that the point of the dagger is to the left instead of to the right.

1899.

1a red.—Again we will quote from Major Evans' article* as follows: "The latest edition, printed sometime in the middle of this year, consists, as far as I have seen, of a fresh impression of the 1 anna only. It is from a new drawing of course, and the sheets contained, I believe, 120 varieties arranged as before; but I have not seen an entire sheet, the supply sent to

^{*}Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, Vol. X. p. 130.

the publishers of this *Journal* being in strips consisting of three vertical rows of eight, with a margin at top and bottom I was able to find three different strips, proving nine vertical rows at least, and as none of the strips had any side margin we may fairly assume that there were fifteen rows in all, as usual.

"The drawing of the design resembles that of the 8 annas of July, 1898, but the starps are distinctly smaller, the vertical row of eight measuring only 183 mm. against 200 mm.; they are also smaller than the 1 anna stamps of January, 1898, a vertical row of which measures 195 mm., but the shape of the blade of the dagger resembles that shown on the later stamps.

"The paper is about the usual qualitity, but the laid lines run vertically on the copies before me, which is not the case with any of my other Bundi

stamps, except the first issue of 8 annas."



Counterfeit Ten Cents Baltimore.

We have received from an Italian dealer a copy of the ten cent stamp of the Baltimore Postmaster which, after very careful examination, we have decided is a counterfeit and one of the most dangerous which we have ever seen. Some years ago we saw a small lot of counterfeits sent out by the notorious Venturini who then gave his address in the care of this dealer. The counterfeit now before us shows the high degree of skill which that clever fakir devotes to his products and we fear the connection between him and this dealer is still maintained. We think it well to add that some months ago the same dealer offered us a five cents Baltimore which, not having any cause to suspect it, we returned without giving it any particular attention. Recalling certain points of resemblance between it and the counterfeit ten cents we now think it very probable that the five cents was also bad.

The three known copies of the ten cents Baltimore are illustrated in the plates which accompany the "Catalogue for Advanced Collectors" and the Postage Stamps of the United States". The counterfeit is a very close imitation of the second variety shown in these plates, the only one, by the way, of which photographs have been readily obtainable. It appears to have been made by some photographic process and is, therefore, very like the original, yet it differs in some small details as might be expected in a reproduction. If it were exactly like one of the known types it would be difficult to believe it not to be from the original plate, while, did it differ considerably from any authenticated type we might suppose it to be an unrecorded variety.

As it is, the differences are just sufficient to arouse suspicion.

The counterfeit appears to be surface printed whereas the originals are line engraved. The color of the paper is not quite correct, likewise the

printing ink and the writing ink used for the cancellation.

We do not think it advisable to describe more exactly than this the differences between the counterfeit and the genuine stamps. If any of our readers have recently purchased Baltimore stamps and have any reason to doubt their authenticity we shall be pleased to examine them without charge

Communication.

IPSWICH, ENG., December 29th, 1904.

DEAR SIRS:

It may interest you to know that a remarkable discovery has been made on the Servian Coronation stamps recently issued bearing the portraits of

King Peter and Karageorge side by side.

If you hold one of these stamps upside down the mutilated head of King Alexander is clearly seen, the moustaches form the eyebrows and the eye and eyebrow of Karageorge form the nose and mouth; when once you know how to look for it it is quite startling in its clearness, and it is said on this account the stamps have been suddenly withdrawn, but we have no confirmation of this from our correspondent in Belgrade, we should, however, think it very likely.

Yours faithfully, WHITFIELD KING & Co.

Reviews.

THE STAMP COLLECTORS' ANNUAL.*

This interesting little booklet for the current year has reached us and as usual, it is full of good things, as a glance at the following table of contents will show:

Notes on the Stamps of Victoria—The Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain.—How I Illustrate my Collection.—Our Annual.—The German Official Stamp Case.—A Short Dictionary of Philately.—British Stamps Used Abroad.—Postal Fiscals of the United Kingdom.—The One Penny "I. R. Official": A New Discovery.—The Story of a Philatelic Year (Press Review)—Auction Room Divertisements.—The Joys of Revenue Stamp Collecting—Philatelic Pie.—Philatelic Societies and Exchange Clubs.

There is much information and not a little amusement to be gleaned by the perusal of its pages though we cannot but wish that the poem (?) had been omitted, as such a meaningless jumble of words detracts from the tout

énsemble. - G. L. T.

GIBBONS'S STAMP WEEKLY.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., of London, appear to have begun the new year with a most excellent resolution, to wit: That they will endeavor to improve the stamp business and increase the number of collectors and customers by helping the beginners. To this end they have decided to publish a weekly journal, which shall be conducted in the interests of those who are not far advanced as philatelists and especially those who are young in life. It cannot be denied that our leading philatelic journals do not meet the needs of the beginner. Many articles are over his head. Instead of interesting him, they puzzle him with hair splitting technicalities, worry him with ultra-specialism and discourage him by presenting too vast and difficult a scheme of collecting. He is apt to abandon philately entirely, unless he has some friend to advise him that all collecting is not done on the lines of advanced specialism and that there is an abundance of entertainment in less elaborate forms of collecting. Gibbons's Stamp Weekly, to be published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., proposes to become the guide, counsellor and friend of the young collector, to entertain and instruct him, but not to frighten him with details and trivialities,

From a business point of view, this is an important move and should have the support of all dealers and of those collectors who have made considerable investments in stamps. For the success of business and the maintenance of values, it is essential that the ranks of collectors should be always well filled. This means that they must be continually recruited, and for recruits we must look to the younger collectors. Therefore, it behooves those who have money in stamps to give all possible encouragement and sup-

port to this new venture.

The Weekly is issued in magazine size, which is a pleasant change from newspaper shape which has been adopted by most philatelic weeklies. It is well printed on good, heavy paper and the makeup is pleasing. With Mr. E. J. Nankivell as editor and Messrs. E. B. Evans, Gordon Smith, A. Montader and other well known writers as contributors, there is every prospect of a varied and enjoyable table of contents each week. The newcomer in the field of philatelic journalism has our hearty good wishes for a long and successful career.—J. N. L.

*The-Stamp Collectors' Annual 1905.—A Year Book of Philately—Edited by Percy C. Bishop,—London;—C. Nissen & Co. 77 & 78 High Holborn, London, W. C.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.-We understand that the 5c on 4c vellow, No. 144 in the Addenda to our Catalogue, was never issued; it should, therefore. be stricken out.

BADEN.-It seems this year Baden is to try the official stamps with which Prussia experimented the past year. The frame is the same as last year but a large "16" appears on the ground of the central portion and the whole has the inscription "FREI-DURCH-ABSOLUNG-NR. 16" printed diagonally across it reading from the lower left to the upper right portion of the central tablet.

British Honduras.—The Monthly Journal notes a copy of the 5c on 3c, brown, our No. 35, with a double impression of the "FIVE" and the bar below it.

0 0 0 0 43

CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—We regret to have to announce that we were in error in last month in giving the watermark of the new two pence stamp as Crown and C. A. It should have read "Anchor".

43 0 0 0

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—Mr. M. D. Senior has shown us an envelope. addressed to a business house in this city and franked with two copies and a diagonal half of a third copy of the current 2c rose, to pay the 5c postage.

Messrs W. Sellschopp & Co. shows us the one peso blue on green of

1892 (No. 155 in our Catalogue) in an imperforate pair.

45 0

COSTA RICA -Mr. A. Krassa has shown us copies of the 1c carmine revenue stamp, surcharged with the word " correos" in 1889 (No. 23 in our catalogue), with the surcharge inverted and with it printed vertically, reading up and also reading downward.

O O

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The Santo Domingo Postal, from which we quoted last month, is evidently in error in stating that "but one sheet of 100 stamps was overprinted in red." The statement referred to the lately surcharged 5c, official stamp and, as we have received several hundred surcharged in red, it is probable that there was but one sheet surcharged in black.

The statement was also made that: "These stamps will be available

solely for interior postage and not for foreign postage like the preceeding set."

This was confirmed by one of our correspondents in the country, but our last consignment from the island, postmarked "Dec. 24, 1904", was franked by three copies of the 10c (surcharged) and one of the 5c (unsurcharged) official stamps.

Besides the 1c on 20c inverted surcharge, which we noted some months ago, we have received the 2c and 5c of the same series with surcharge in-

verted.

0 0 0 0 0

INDIAN NATIVE STATES—BHOPAL.—We quote from the *Monthly Journal*: "Messrs Ram Gopal & Co. have shown us an used copy of a ½a stamp, the type of which we described in May last as an 'imitation of No. 90 with double outline to octagen' (our No. 69). We had it then deep red on laid paper; the copy now sent us is in black on wove; the embossing (if any) is undecipherable."

5 5 5 5 5

LABUAN.—Messrs, Sellschopp & Co. have shown us the 12c of 1894 (No. 55 in the catalogue) in a vertical pair, imperforate between.

0 0 0 0 0

Mexico.—We have recently chronicled two new colors of the current issue, a 1c carmine and a 2c bright blue. We had supposed these to be official changes in the colors of the stamps, but we are assured by a correspondent in Mexico, who is a philatelist of standing and well posted on the subject of the stamps of that country, that these are merely chemical changelings. Our copies came to us in the course of ordinary correspondence, but it would appear that it is part of the game to secure recognition for them by passing them through the post office. We regret having misled our readers in this matter.

0 0 0 0 0

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News says: "A Beira correspondent of one of our readers writes under date of Oct. 26, 1904: "The Mozambique Co. are withdrawing the following stamps on the 15th of next month, 80, 150, 300, 1000 reis and it will be rather difficult to get them later, I fancy."

0 0 0 0 0

NICARAGUA.—We have before us a cover postmarked at Bluefields, Nov. 25, 1904, which is franked with three copies of the 5centavos fiscal stamp of 1904 (orange and black). The stamps are handstamped with a large "B" and, "DPT. ZELAYA" in capital letters and, in manuscript reading from top to bottom, is the word "Correo". All of the surcharges are in black.

We find that each block of twenty-five of the 15c on 10c chronicled by

us in October, contains one stamp without the ornament.

0 0 0 0 0

NORTHERN NIGERIA.—We quote from the Monthly Journal: "Der Ph. reports the existence of the 6p King's head, all in one color, lilae, instead of having the name and value in mauve. This is probably another of those cases where there was no intention of producing a bi; colored stamp, but in which the two parts of the impression are liable to differ."

Persia.—We quote from the Monthly Journal "We have received some interesting curiosities, due to accident or design in impressing certain of the surcharges that were inflicted upon the stamps of this country last year. Some of the gorgeous labels of 1894, which were disfigured with Type 41 (our Nos. 266 to 274) have a portion of that elaborate overprint upside down, in which position it looks quite as well as if it were the right way up; the Persian characters below the head are in the normal position in most of the cases; the 8 chahis has these characters in black (instead of red) on some of the copies before us; and, in the case of the 4ch., 16 ch., and 3 krans we have blocks with the surcharge normal on the upper row and inverted on the lower."

"4ch. in red and black on 5kr., red surcharge inverted 8ch. in green and red on 5kr., green surcharge inverted

8ch. in green and black on 5kr.

8ch. in green and black on 5kr., both surcharges inverted 16ch. in orange and green on 5kr., orange surcharge inverted

3ch, in blue and lake on 5kr., blue surcharge inverted 3ch, in black and lake on 5kr., black surcharge inverted

0 0 0 0 0

SALVADOR.—We have been shown by Messrs. Sellschopp & Co. the 2c rose of the 1900 issue, surcharged "Franqueo Oficial" in an oval (No. 616 in the catalogue), with the surcharge inverted.

0 0 0 0 0

South Australia.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News reports a pair of the one shilling stamp (our No. 139) imperforate horizontally between the two stamps.

0 0 0 0 0

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—JOHORE.—We illustrate the type of new series which we chronicled last month.



UGANDA.—The Monthly Journal has seen a strip of three of the 2½2 of British East Africa stamps with double surcharge of "UGANDA" in red.

* * * * *

VENEZUELA.—We illustrate herewith the new type of the official stamps described last month:





AUSTRIA.—Le Timbrophile Belge notes the appearance of four more values of the set which we chronicled last month.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 13x121/2, 13x131/2.

Colored numerals.

th lilac

2h dark gray

3h bistre-brown

White numerals.

Austrian Offices in the Turkish Empire,—Several of our contemporaries list two additional values of the current set.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 101/2, 121/2, 13 and compound.

Black surcharge. 2fr on 2k gray-lilac 4fr on 4k gray-green

BECHUANALAND PROTECTO-RATE.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News lists another of the King's head stamps surcharged for use here. It is the 2½p Great Britain with "BECHUANA-LAND" reading up at the left and "PROTECTORATE" reading downwards at the right.

Adhesive stamp.
Watermarked Crown.
Perforated 14.
Black surcharge.
2 ½p ultramarine

BOSNIA.—Several of our contemporaries list a set of postage due stamps as having been recently issued. It is said that the 200 heller is to be

used only in connection with the departmental accounts.

Postage Due stamps.

Per	riorate	d 13	1/2.	
rh	black,	red	and	yellow
2h	46	66	44	
3h	66	66	66	66
4h	4.6	66	66	44
5h	66	4.6	66	66
6h	66	66	66	66
7h	66	66	66	66
8h	66	4.6	66	66
Ioh	66	66	66	66
15h	66	66	66	66
20h	64	66	66	14
50h	16	66	44	"
200h	46	66	46	green

CANAL ZONE.—On December 11th, the surcharged stamps of the United States ceased to be available for postage and, on the 12th, the new series was placed in use. This, consisting of four values, was made by surcharging the current Panama stamps with the word "CANAL ZONE" in two lines of Roman capitals.

The surcharging was done at the printing office of the U.S. Canal Commission with copper faced type and an entire sheet of one hundred stamps was overprinted at each impression.

The stamps used are the new types of the regular Panama series for the one and two cents values and the fourth Panama surcharge (our Nos. 78 and 79) for the five and ten cents values.

The surcharging appears to be very carefully done, though the following varieties may be found on all four values: In the first stamp of the first row there is a broken "A" which closely resembles an inverted "c" and an "L" without its top. In the fourth stamp of the first row the lower stroke of the "L" is broken so as to make that letter resemble an "I". In the first stamp of the fifth row the "A" and "L" are very widely spaced.

On the only complete sheet of the 5c which we have seen eight stamps in the bottom row contained the error "ANAMA".

A few days after the appearance of the four values above mentioned a new one, 8c, was issued. This was made by surcharging the 50c Panama (our No. 81) with a large figure "8" followed by "CTV." in red between the words "CANAL" and "ZONE", which, we understand, were reset so as to leave room between them to accommodate the "8 ctv." As we have not seen this value we are not able to state whether there are any errors or not.

Adhesive stamps. Perforated 12.

Surcharged on stamps issued Dec. 12th, 1904.

Black surcharge.

ic green 2c rose

Surcharged on stamps of fourth Panama series.

5c blue roc yellow

With additional surcharge of new value in red.

8c on soc bistre-brown

CEYLON. - Several of our contemporaries note some additional values on the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and

Perforated 14 2c brown-orange

3c green 5c dull lilac 12c olive-green and carmine 15c ultramarine

OHINA.-We have just received a set of postage due stamps which we are told were issued Dec. 1, 1904. They are of small size, measuring 14x 22mm. We shall illustrate them next

Postage Due Stamps.

1/2c blue IC "

46 2C 4.6

4C 5C

IOC

20C 30C

COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.—We quote from Le Collectionneur de Timbre-Poste: "The current issue is completed by three high values, namely: 1 peso lilac, of the arms type; a 5 pesos red on yellow and a 10 pesos blue on green, bearing the portrait of Dr. José Manuel Marroquin." To this several of our contemporanies add a one peso brown and the Monthly Journal comes to the front with a 50c value. As nearly as we can determine these are all referable to our type A 94 though as all the chronicles which we have seen are very vague as to the types, we are not sure that this is so.

The Monthly Journal also adds an official stamp, made by surcharging the 1c, type 94, with "Oficial" diagonally in deep violet ink (hand-

stamped).

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12. soc chestnut (perf.?)

rp lilac (perf.?) ip dark brown

5p red on yellow (perf.?) 10p blue on green (

Official stamp. Perforated 12 Violet surcharge.

ic green

Barbacoas Issue,—Mr. J. A. Klemann has shown us two more stamps of the Barbacoas issue (A83a). Each is on original cover, addressed to a business house in New York City.

Adhesive stamps.
Imperforate.
40c black on gray-blue
60c black on pink

Oucuta Issue.—A new series, upon a silver basis, has reached us from this province. We shall illustrate them next month.

Imperforate.
1c black
2c yellow-green
5c carmine
1oc dark blue
20c red
20c red-brown
5oc violet
1p yellow

Adhesive stamps.

Antioquia.—The Monthly Journal announces an official series made by surcharging some of the stamps of 1903-04, our types A57 to A61, "OFICIAL" in deep violet ink. It is needless to add that the surcharging is done with a handstamp.

Perforated 12.
Violet surcharge.
1p olive-gray
2p purple
3p dark blue
4p dull red
5p red-brown

Official stamps.

Santander.—We have received a new series from this State, on a paper basis, and shall illustrate them next month.

Adhesive stamps.
Imperforate.
5c yellow-green
5c dark green
10c rose
20c brown-violet
50c yellow

1p black 5p dark blue 10p carmine

CRETE.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News says that the 201 orange of 1901 has been surcharged with a "5" in each lower corner.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated 14.
Black surcharge.
51 on 201, orange

says: "We have received the 4 and 6 piastres with the color of part of the impression changed in each case." The P. J. of Gt. Britain notes two more values on the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.
Watermarked Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.
4pi olive-green and mauve
Watermarked Multiple Crown and
C. A.
1pi carmine and ultramarine

2pi ultramarine and maroon 6pi brown and green

DENMARK.—We have received another value of the new series, the the design of which we illustrate below.

Mr. C. Witt, has also shown us a large label, violet with a black center inscribed "Julen" above and "1904" below. This is not a postage stamp although it is sold by the Post Offices for two öre. We understand that the proceeds from its sale are to go it a children's hospital.

Adhesive stamp.



Watermarked Crown. Perforated 13 × 12 1/2. 20 ö blue pominican REPUBLIC.—We have seen another of the set surcharged upon the postage due stamps. As the original value of this stamp remains unchanged the figure of the value has been omitted from the surcharge, which is otherwise the same as illustrated last month.

Adhesive stamp.
Perforated 14.
Carmine surcharge.
Upon postage due stamp.
2c brown-olive

EAST AFRICA AND UGANDA PROTEOTORATES.—Several of our contemporaries note additions to the set on the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and

Perforated 14. 2a violet and dull violet 21/2a ultramarine

FRENCH GUINEA.—The New England Stamp Co., has shown us the new series for this colony.

Adhesive stamps.



Perforated 14 x 13 ½.

1c black on yellow-green
2c violet-brown on buff
4c carmine on blue
5c green on greenish
10c carmine
15c violet on rose
20c carmine on green
25c blue
30c brown
40c red on straw
50c brown on azure
75c green on orange
1fr bronze-green on straw
2fr red on orange

5fr green on yellow-green

GERMANY.—Offices in the Turkish Empire.—The Philatelic Record states that the current 10p and 20p stamps have been issued with the new type of surcharge, i.e. the letter "A" with horizontal serif at the top.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated 14, 14½.
Black surcharge.
10pa on 5pf green
20pa "10pf carmine

GOLD COAST.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News announces another value with the new watermark.

Adhesive stamp,
Watermarked Multiple Crown and
C. A.
Perforated 14.
2p violet and red-orange

GREAT BRITAIN.—We have received the half penny stamp in the new shade.

Adhesive stamp.
Watermarked Crown.
Perforated 14.
½p pale yellow-green

HONG KONG.—Several of our contemperaries note additions to the current set upon the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.
10 brown and lilac
100 ultramarine and lilac on blue

12c red violet and gray green on yel-

\$10 orange and black on blue

HUNGARY.—Mr. C. Witt has shown us two more values of the set with the watermark without the circles and our contemporaries list still more together with one of the newspaper stamps on the same paper.

Adhesive stamps.
Watermarked Crown.
Perforated 12.
5f emerald green, numerals in black 10f rose
20f dark brown
35f lilac-brown
Newspaper stamp.
Imperforate.
2f red

INDIAN NATIVE STATES.—Duttia—The Monthly Journal says: "The same correspondent sends us a fresh printing of the ¼a and ½a, Type 4 (our type 5), in sheets of sixteen as before, but without the rouletting in color either around the sheet or between the two horizontal rows. The same cast or electrotypes have evidently been used, as we can identify some of the broken frames, etc., but in the case of the ¼a they have been set closer together, side by side, so that some of the frames almust touch.

Adhesive stamps.
Imperforate.
¼a carmine
½a black on green

Las Bela.—We find that we have omitted to chronicle the new ½2 stamp noted in the *Monthly Journal* for July last, so do so now, as well as still another variety which the same journal notes in the December number. We quote as follows:

ber. We quote as follows:

"We have obtained the ½a stamp upon a new variety of paper, a light blue of quite different tint than that of No. 2 in the Catalogue (our No. 3), which might almost be called grayish-blue in comparison. The new stamp is also printed from a new stone, containing eighteen impressions, in six horizontal rows of three, and the stamps are further apart on the sheet than before, 8 to 9 mm, instead of 4 to 5 mm.***

"We have received a sheet of the 1/2a on greenish gray granite paper, printed from a similar stone to that which produced the ½a on light blue which we described in July—six horizontal rows of three wide apart. The stone seems to have been remade, and we have an impression from it in light blue also."

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated 12.
½a black on light blue
½a black on greenish-gray, granite
paper

Sirmoor.—Again we quote from the Monthly Journal: "We have never noted in our chronicle the fact that, not long before the suppression of the stamps of this State, the four values of Type 2 appeared with a fresh printing of the surcharge 'On S. S.', closely resembling that shown in Type 14 in the catalogue (similar to our Type C), but, of course, without the error of a comma after the first 'S'. The overprint in this case was, we understand, applied in London, by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and is clearer and more regular than any of those applied locally; the stamps on which it is found are also a fresh printing, and it is supposed that they do not exist without the overprint."

Official stamps.
Perforated (?)
Black surcharge.
8p brownish orange
6p yellow-green
1a deep blue
2a carmine rose

LAGOS.—Several of our contemporaries note the appearance of additional values of the current set with the new watermark.

Adhesive stamps.
Watermarked Multiple Crown and
C. A.
Perforated 14

14 %p green and blue green rp violet and black on red 2s, 6p green and carmine 10s green and brown

LIBERIA.-The New England Stamp Co., has shown us some new surcharges hailing from this prolific field (or London?). First there is the 5c on 6c (our No. 45) which has been transformed into a one cent value by surcharging an heavy bar over the "Five" with "ONE" in large type above it and, also, obliterating the values in the upper corners. Next comes the 30c (our No. 56), which has the old value, both in words and figures, obliterated and a new one (2) surcharged upon the centre of the shield. The regular series is finished by operating upon the four cent official stamp (our No. 253). The figures in the corners are obliterated by stars; a bar is placed over the value in the lower label and the words "Official" at either end of the central oval and the word "Two" is added in the centre of the stamp. Not content with the above the official stamps have also been operated upon. The 5c, on 6c (our No. 263) has been turned into a one cent stamp in the same manner as the regular issue noted above except that an additional bar is printed over the word "OFFICIAL"; 'O. S." has been added above it and the word "ONE" over that. The 2c on 3oc chronicled above has also received the "O. S" surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.
Watermarked Type 87a.
Perforated 15
Black surcharge.
1c on 5c on 6c blue-green
2c on 4c green and black
Red surcharge.
2c on 3oc steel-blue
Official stamps.
Watermarked Type 87a.
Perforated 15
Black surcharge.
1c on 5c on 6c blue-green
Red surcharge.
2c on 3oc steel-blue

MALTA.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News notes two more stamps with the new watermark.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.
Perforated 14.

5p red (No. 16) 1s purple and gray (No. 27)

MAURITIUS.—We have received two new issues from our correspondent here. A four cent of the current design and a special delivery printed upon the stamps of our type SD₃ but surcharged as in type SD₂.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Crown C. A.
Perforated 14.
4a black and carmine on blue
Special Delivery stamp.
Watermarked Crown and C C.
Perforated 14.
Red surcharge.

NATAL.—Several of our contemporaries note the appearance of some of the current set on the new paper.

Adhesive stamps.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and

Perforated 14. ½p green
1p rose

2s 6p lilac and black

NICARAGUA.—We have received a new surcharge from this country. It is the 1cc of 1902 (our No. 161) surcharged "Vale C5" with the customary ornament of three wavy lines below.

Adhesive stamp:
Perforated 12.
Bronze-blue surcharge.
5c on 10c violet

Journal lists a new lot of stamps surcharged with the familiar value "4c" and also a new postage due stamp, made by surcharging our No. 105 "POSTAGE DUE" horizontally.

Adhesive stamps. Perforated.

Black surcharge. 4c on 5c orange and black (No. 82) 4c on 6c olive-brown and black (No.

4c on 8c brown-lilac and black (No.

84)
4c on 12c blue and black
4c on 18c green and black
4c on 24c claret and blue
4c on 25c slate-blue
4c on 50c violet
4c on \$1 red
(" 69)
4c on \$1 red
(" 70)

Postage Due stamp.
Perforated.
Black surcharge.

ic yellow-brown and black

PANAMA.—We understand that, as the Post Office department of Panama was placed upon a gold basis on Dec. 12, 1904, some of the values of the new series were placed in use upon that day. They are of a design similar to the old series issued while the Republic was a state of Colombia. As yet we have seen none of them without the Canal Zone surcharge.

Adhesive stamps.

Perforated 12.

1c green 2c tose

5c blue

10c yellow

RUSSIA.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, notes two new values which have been added to the current set.

Adhesive stamps.
Perforated 141/2.

Vertically laid paper.

15k violet and blue 25k dark green and lilac

St. VINCENT.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News notes the first of the set on the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.
1c green and carmine

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, notes the appearance of the current two pence perforated 12. Also the £1, with large "Postage".

Adhesive stamps. Watermarked Crown and S. A.

Perforated 12
2p purple
£1 dark blue

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Federated Malay States:—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News, list the rec upon the new paper.

Adhesive stamp.

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14 10c violet and black

WESTERN AUSTRALIA,—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News lists the following additional varieties perforated "W.A." for official use.

Official stamps.
Watermarked V and Crown.

Perforated II, 121/2. Perforated W. A.

2s red on yellow 2s 6p dark blue on rose

5s blue green 10s purple

£1 brown orange

The Collecors Club.

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 114th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the club house on Monday evening, December 12, 1904.

Present: Messrs. Bruner, Dewing, von Hodenburg, Luff, Morgenthau,

Rich, Scott and Perrin.

In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order by the Vice-President at 8.30 P. M.

The minutes of the previous were approved as read.

A number of communications were read by the Secretary.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$1,096.58, was read and approved.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

The Literary Committee reported a number of additions to the library.

The judges appointed to award the medals for the competitive exhibition of the stamps of the United States submitted their report as follows:

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1904.

To the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club, New York.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee, appointed to judge the competitive exhibit of United States stamps for the medals donated by the Scott Stamp & Coin Co., beg to report as follows:

Six collections were submitted in competition, but of these three were at once eliminated as evidently not in serious competition with the rest. While they were all good collections as far as they went, they could not be in the same class as the others. According to the conditions of the competition, by which your judges were, of course. strictly bound, 25 per cent. should count for arrangement, 50 per cent. for adhesives, 15 per cent. for revenues and 10 per cent. for envelopes. We have carefully examined the collections according to these conditions and find as follows:

That the collection exhibited under the name of New York scored 35 points for adhesives, 4 points for envelopes, 4 points for revenues, 22 points for arrangement, making a total of 65 points. The collection marked "Better Late than Never," 33½ points for adhesives, 2 points for envelopes, 12 points for revenues, arrangement 15 2-3 points, total 63 points. The collection exhibited under the name of "Boston," 40½ points for adhesives, 16½ points

for arrangement, making a total of 57 points.

As no collection scored the required 75 points, the gold medal could not be awarded. The second or silver medal shou'd be awarded to "New

York," and the bronze medal "Better Late than Never."

The collection deemed worthy of the bronze medal unfortunately lacked nearly all newspaper and carrier stamps. The collection exhibited by Boston was entirely lacking in envelopes and revenue stamps; for his adhesives the highest number of points was awarded, and your Committee regretted the absence of all envelopes and revenues from this collection as, had they been of the same class as his adhesives, we feel safe in saying that a gold medal would have been awarded to the exhibitor, and we recommend that an honorable mention be given to him.

The collections will be exhibited this evening, and your honorable

Board of Governors and the members will undoubtedly enjoy the painstaking care of all the exhibitors.

Respectfully submitted,

FERRARS H. TOWS, JOHN N. LUFF, WALTER S. SCOTT, J. C. MORGENTHAU, B. VON HODENBURG,

The judges' report was approved as read and the committee discharged with thanks.

Upon opening the envelope containing the names of the exhibitors it was found that the silver medal had been awarded to Mr. Charles Gregory, the bronze medal to Mr. E. R. Ackerman and an honorable mention to Mr. F. A. Foster.

The other collections entered were those of Messrs. H. E. Robinson, J.

W. Scott and Henry Clotz.

The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. made the following offer for a competitive exhibition to be held next May:

NEW YORK, December 13, 1904.

To the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club,

351 Fourth Ave., City.

Gentlemen:—Being apprised by your Committee that no gold medal was awarded in the competition which took place yesterday, we beg to make the following offer: That in the event of a gold medal being awarded at the next competition, in addition to the bronze medal which we have already offered, a silver medal shall be given to the second best entry. under the same conditions as in the original offer.

Yours truly,

SCOTT STAMP & COIN Co., JOSEPH S. RICH, Treasurer.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a committee be appointed to look for new quarters for the club and to report at the next monthly meeting.

The committee appointed is as follows:

P. F. Bruner, Jos. S. Rich, J. C. Morgenthau.

The applications of Messrs. Charles Davison, J. Seaver Page, Walter A. Pease, J. A. Robinson and Arthur B. Twombly having been posted the required length of time were balloted upon and they were declared to have been unaninously elected subscribing members of the club.

Adjourned at 9.30P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, Secretary.

Johannesburg Philatelic Society.

The Philatelic Society held their usual fortnightly meeting on Tuesday evening Nov. 1, at the Masonic Temple, Plien Street, when there were present 13 members and three visitors.

Mr. Ansell suggested that the members should prepare papers on philately, to be read at the meetings.

Mr. A. J. Cohen then kindly offered to place his collection of books dealing with philately at the disposal of any such intending members, who

might wish to take up the subject.

A discussion on the new multiple watermarks, Crown and C.A. took place, several members expressing various opinions as to the reason for the same. Mr. E. O. Meyer was of the opinion that the multiple watermark was used on account of the same paper being used for the small stamps as well as for large stamps.

Mr. O. E. Meyer presented the society with 17 forgeries of stamps of

Bremen, Hamburg and Bergedorf.

Mr. Byron moved a vote of thanks to the donor, which was passed unani-

mously.

The exhibition of stamps of Great Britain, Levant, Malta and Gibraltar was then declared open. Mr. J. Henderson gave an excellent exhibit of Great Britain, which included many varieties, also various shades and blocks. The exhibit was undoubtedly very fine and unique. Mr. A. J. Cohen exhibited a nearly complete collection of the Great Britain issues, containing a number of shades and perforations of the different values, also the following varieties: A 2s brown, fine specimen; 5s rose, watermarked anchor; 10s gray; £5 orange, lightly postmarked; the Queen's and King's head issue, all unused and mint; also a great variety of official stamps, including a 21/2d and is 1885 unused and mint; a block of 1/2d and id inland revenue stamps in mint condition; a 40 paras on \(\frac{1}{2} \) d red. Constantinople, only in use three days; a certificate of posting and the 1s and 2s 6d Jubilee stamps, genuine postally used and dated 15th July 1897. His Gibraltar and Cyprus exhibit consisted of a complete issue of these Colonies, nearly all unused, and a great number of shades, varieties, watermarks and errors. Mr. W. P. Cohen also exhibited a fine selection of Great Britain, which included the following: 1d black hair lines; 1d red, Archer roulette; 1d red, double lettering lower left corner; 2s salmon and 4d blue, safety paper; also an almost complete pane of 1d red imperf. 1840 issue.

Mr. M. P. Valentine made a few remarks with regard to the stamps that were exhibited, in which he maintained, as being a dealer, he had never seen

such a fine collection of Great Britain as had been exhibited.

Mr. E. O. Meyers endorsed Mr. Valentine's remarks, as the stamps that were exhibited were undoubtedly very fine, especially those of Mr. Henderson, which were neatly arranged as to the shades, etc.

A small auction then took place, a small sum being realized on behalf of

the Society. The proceedings then terminated.

I. GLASSER, Hon. Asst. Sec'y.



NEW YORK : { 18 East 23rd Street. 183 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.: 1204 Chestnut Street.

JANUARY BARCAINS.

ALL UNUSED.

COLOME	IAN REPUBLIC, 1899, 500 1	re-engr	aved (ty	pe A ₄₅)	-	-35
Начті,	1904, 1c green .				•	٠	.01
	" ac rose and black						.02
44	" 5c blue "		1				.05
	" 7c maroon "						.07
- 46	" roc yellow "						.10
- 46	" 20c slate "						.20
+6	" 50c olive "						.50
46	" Set of 7 values, as abo	ove, ne					.75
Таніті	, 1903, 10c on 15c blue, bla	ck sur	charge				.15
44	1 10c on 25c rose on	black,	carmine	surcha	rge		.15
Th	e above series of Hayti are	for lo	cal use	only, an	d are i	issued in	com-

The above series of Hayti are for local use only, and are issued in commemoration of their centennial. Each stamp is overprinted with a so-called "Control-stamp" in dark blue.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON SINGLE STAMPS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS AT NET PRICES.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA, 1890-94, 1/2, 1, 2,	3, 4, 4½, 5, 7½, 8a and
ır, set of	10 values, unused . 1.10
" " as above,	with addition of the 21/2a,
2, 3, 4 and	5, set of 15 values, unused 5.00
GUATEMALA, 1900, 5c blue (the scarce one	of the set), unused15
NICARAGUA, 1900, complete set, includin	
Postage Due stan	nps, 30 varieties, used . 2.50
Nossi BE, Postage Due, 1891, 300 on 500	brown on bistre, unused 3.50

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On and after July 1st, 1904, the subscription price of the

American Journal of Philately

will be advanced to one dollar (\$1.00) per annum, in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and \$1.25 in all other foreign countries.

Subscriptions at the present rate, fifty cents per annum, will be received until June 30th, 1904, only.

BOUND VOLUMES.

Bound Volumes for 1903, will be ready about February 20th.

To those of our subscribers who send us 60 cents, and the unbound numbers, in good condition, we will forward a bound volume as soon as the same is ready.

WE carry the finest line of Duplicate Books. With the exception of
No. 1, they are all made with linen pockets to admit of the
stamps being examined without being removed.

Prices, post paid, are as follows:

No. 1. Cloth, with extra cover, pocket size, \$.30

. " clasp, size, 4x6, . . .75

3. " 12 pages " 6x8, . 1.25

4. " 12 " " 8x10, . 2,00

5. " 18 " 8x10, . 2.25

We also offer a few blank albums with sunken mounts, full Russia leather, beveled boards, gilt edges, expanding lock and key.

Regular price, \$27.50; now \$12.50.

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BOUND VOLUMES.

Bound Volumes for 1903, are now ready.

To those of our subscribers who send us 60 cents, and the unbound numbers, in good condition, we will forward a bound volume.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

We desire to announce that, commencing April 1st, 1904, our prices for

CURRENT UNUSED STAMPS

of the various British Colonies will be at the rate of

35 Cents per Shilling,

and that these new prices will supersede those in our catalogue, which are based upon a rate of 40 cents per shilling.

NEW YORK: { 18 East 23rd Street. 183 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.: 1204 Chestnut Street.

SPECIAL BARGAINS AT NET PRICES.

NICARAGUA, 1900.

We have obtained a small supply of these stamps, consisting of the

regular Adhesives, Postage Dues and Officials.

They are all unused, have full gum and are fine in every way. Several of them, including the five pesos of the regular set, are unobtainable at the Nicaraguan Post Offices as, owing to large numbers of them having been surcharged with new values, the supply has been exhausted. No more have been, or will be, printed.

We offer a limited number of these stamps, in sets, at the following net

prices:

Regular Adhesives, 10 to 5p (1;	yarieties,		value,	\$9 16)	 6 00
Officials, 1c to 5p (16		44	44	\$8.92)	4.50
Postage Due, 1c to 5cc . (;	7 44	44		\$1.18)	1.00
Or, the three full sets, as above (30	o "	8.6	** \$	\$19.26)	
If ordered at one time,					10.00

We will shortly place upon sale a magnificent, specialized collection of the stamps of the

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

The collection is practically complete, including varieties, etc. and the stamps are in fine condition, the large majority being unused

We would suggest that, if you are interested you send in your want list at once, as such lists will be filed in the order that they are received, thus insuring first choice to the early comers.

We also have on hand an exceptionally fine, specialized collection of the stamps of

SHANGHAI

to which the remarks concerning the British West Indian collection will apply equally.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.: 1204 Chestnut Street.

MARCH BARGAINS.

ALL UNUSED.

Hayti.	1904.	ic green				.01
"	66	2c rose				.02
46	66	5c blue				.05
44	66	10c orange brown				.10
"	66	20c orange				,20
44	66	50c violet brown				.50
44	66	Set of 6 values, as above, net price				.75
Lagos.	66	½p green				.02
66	66	1p violet and black on red				.03
66	44	2p " " ultramarine				.06
46	66	2½p " " on blue			- 1	.08
66	66	3p " " brown				.00
46	44	6p " red violet .				.18
"	66	is green and black				-35
**	46	2s 6p green and carminine .				.88
66	"	5s green and ultramarine				1.75
66	"	ros " brown		•		3 50
Nicara	gua, C	official, 1903-04, 5cc on 2cc bistre brown				.60

The above series of Hayti is the regular one, bearing the poitrait of President Nord. Like the commemorative series, the stamps are all surcharged with the control-stamp in blue.

¹⁰ per cent. discount on single stamps.

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BOUND VOLUMES.

Bound Volumes for 1903, are now ready.

To those of our subscribers who send us 60 cents, and the unbound numbers, in good condition, we will forward a bound volume.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

We desire to announce that, commencing April 1st, 1904, our prices for

CURRENT UNUSED STAMPS

of the various British Colonies will be at the rate of

35 Cents per Shilling.

and that these new prices will supersede those in our catalogue, which are based upon a rate of 40 cents per shilling.

NEW YORK : { 18 East 23rd Street. 183 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.: 1204 Chestnut Street.

APRIL BARGAINS.

ALL UNUSED.

BERMUDA,	1903,	⅓p gray gre	en and bla	ck .						.02
CANTON	**	re black or	n lilac blue							.04
	66	2c brown o	n buff							.08
46	66	4c claret or	lavender							.12
46	66	5c yellow g	reen .							.15
66	66	10c rose red								.18
44	46	15c gray								.20
66	66	25c blue								.25
HAYTI, 19	904 (C	ommemorativ	re), 5c blue	e and	black,	surch	arg	e inv	rerted	.35
44	44	16	7c mar	oon ar	nd bla	ck "			66	.40
44	44	66	20c slate	e and	black	- 64			66	-75
46	" (R	egular set),	ic gree	en		41			4.6	.25
46	44	4. 46	2c red			66			66	.30
44	44		5c deep	p blue		61			66	.35
44	66	66 66	ic gree	n, imp	erfora	te ho	rizo	ntall	y, pair	-
ITALY, 19	03, Sp	ecial Deliver	y, 25c rose		,					.08
		c violet and								.02
LIBERIA,	1903-0	4, 10c on 16	c lilac					1		.18
46	46	15c on 24	c olive gree	en on	yellow					.25
- 44	46	200 on 32	c greenish	blue					. 3	-35
TCHONKI	NG, 19	o3, 2c brown	on buff							.08
**	1 11		on lavende	r .						.12
44	61	5c yellow	green							.15
SWEDEN,	1903.	8ö red violet								.04
	-	, 2½p violet	and blue o	n blue						.08

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON SINGLE STAMPS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On and after July 1st, 1904, the subscription price of the

American Journal of Philately

will be advanced to one dollar (\$1.00) per annum, in the United States Canada and Mexico, and \$1.25 in all other foreign countries.

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THE

Stamped Envelopes, Wrappers and Sheets of the United States

-BY-

JOHN K. TIFFANY, R. R. BOGERT AND JOSEPH RECHERT.

This book is a complete, historical reference list of U. S entires up to and including the series of 1890.

It is illustrated with fac-similes of all watermarks and with full size reproductions of fifty different sizes and shapes of the envelopes and is interleaved with blank pages for notes, etc.

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MAY BARGAINS.

UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

Azores,	1904, I	Postage D	ue,	5r bistre							.01
66	64	66	1	or orange			*				.02
66	66	44	3	or green							.c6
46	46	66	- 4	or lilac							.08
66	66	46	- 5	or red					0		.10
66	46	.6	10	or blue			*	. 4			.20
JAMAICA,	1904,	5d yello	w a	nd black							.15
LABUAN,	1903,	3c brow	n an	d black							.04
MEXICO,	1903,	ic lilac							•		.04
Natal, 19	02-03,	3p gray	and	red violet,		used,					.03
"	44	6p choco	late	and blue,		46					.05
"	44	is gray b	lue	and carmin	e,	44					.10
66	16	2s purple	and	l blue greer	1,	64			0		.25
"	46	2s 6p red	-vio	let		16				0	.30
**	46	5s carmi	ne-la	ke & dark	blu	e,"					60
"	46 1	os brown	and	carmine la	ake	- 44					1.25
PORTUGA	L, 190	4, Postag	e Du	ie, 5r bisti	re						.01
		4	44	ior oran	ge						.02
46		4	66	20r pale	lila	С					.04
44			46	3or green	1						.06
46	- 10	н	44	4or lilac				,			.08
46	4		66	5or red							.10
- 44		16.	66	100r blue							.20
STRAITS	SETTI	EMENTS,	1904	, ic green							.02
. 66		"	66	3c lilac							.04

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JUNE BARGAINS.

UNUSED UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

BOLIVAR,	1904	, 5c	black												.02
66	66	IOC	brown												.04
16	66	200	red												.08
41	. 16	20C	red-brow	n .											.25
BRITISH	CENT	RAL	AFRICA,	1904	, 25 60	l gree	en								.88
**	44		66	66	4s vi	olet	and	lila	0						1.40
44	Hon	DUR	AS, 1904,	ic gr	een										.03
Снамва,	1904	. 3 P	ies (Que	en) "	SERVI	CE"									.12
MAURITI	US, I	903,	3c green	and e	carmi	ne on	yel	low							.03
**	1	904,	Special I	elive	гу, 15	c blu	ie, r	ed :	surc	hai	ge				.12
66		46	46	44	18	c gre	en,	blac	k	66		,			.15
VENEZUE	LA, I	903,	50, 100,	25C, 5	soc an	d 1b	(ty	pe c	4)	usea	ł, se	et of	5		.75
**		44	as above	(type	e A32	, Nos	. 17	o to	17	4) 2	sed.	set	of	5	.75
66		46	44	Nos.	175,	176,	177,	178	, ar	nd i	80,	sur	har	ged	
				6	'Corr	eos M	Matu	ırin	", s	et o	of 5				.75
66	1	66	"	Nos.	181 t	0 185	s, su	rch	arge	ed '	Co	rrec	S		
					Guiria	," se	t of	5							.75
"		4.4	44	surcl	harge	1 " C	orre	os ?	/raj	pa "	' set	of	5		-75
		10	ner cer	t d	iscon	nt or	n si	nel	A 5	tan	nna				

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A

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OF THE

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OF THE

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JULY BARGAINS.

ALL UNUSED.

ANTIOQUIA	(Medellin	n local	s), 1903	, 20C	dull-re	ed					10	20.	OI
**	46	44	44		violet						1	10	ALON
64	64	44	1904	, 20C	red							-	.01
88	66	46	- 16	SOC	purple								.02
66	66	66	66	_	yellow		en						.04
CUNDINAR	MARCA, 100	04, IC	dull ora										.02
. 44	66		dull blu	-									.04
66	**	3C	rose		7								.06
66	66	5C	olive-gr	een									.10
- 44	66	_	pale bro										.18
44	66	15C	pink										.25
66	61	200	blue on	greer	1								.30
	66		blue		. 1								.30
66	66	20C	" im	perfor	rate								1.00
	46	40C	66					ı					.65
	44	50C	red viol	et									80
65	46	1p	gray-gre	een			,						1.50
44	Reg	gistere	1, 1904,	roc b	istre								.20
CHILE, 190						20	c de	eep-	blue				10.
44 44	46 11	11		66	3c on			-					.02
CYPRUS, 19	04, ½p gr	een ar	d carm	ine, n					k				.03
46			nd gree		4.6		4	4					.05
JOHORE, 19	04, 10c on	4c ye	llow an	d red									.15
NICARAGU	A, Official,	1904,	ic on i	oc pu	rple								.04
- 44	46	44	2c on I	p ulti	ramarii	ne							.02
VENEZUEL.	A, 1904, 50	green		-									.02
**	" 100	carm	ine										.04
66	" 250	ultra	marine	*									.10
	" 500	maro	on								*		.20
CANAL ZO	NE, 1904 (on U.	S.) 10 g	reen						*			.02
44 4	6 66	66 66	2C C	armir	ie .				×				.05
- 66 6	6 66	44 44	5c b	lue						*			.10

10 per cent. discount on single stamps.

o 1905. o

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SEPTEMBER BARGAINS.

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UNITED	STATES,	Baltimore,	1846, 5c	black o	on whi	te, fir	ne	9	320.00
	46	New York	, 1845, 50	black					6.00
66	66	Carrier, Ba	ltimore, 1	851, 1	c black		. 6-		3.00
**	**	11	" 1	852, 1	c blue	(No.	807)	un-	
					cancell				10.00
66	46	04	44 F	" 1	c blue	(No.	. 810)		16.00
66	**	New York	, 1846-49	, 1c bl	ack on	rose			8.00
BAVARIA	, 1850-58,	9k. and pair	r of 18kr.					3.	1.50
44		3k, 6k and p							1.50
FRANCE,	1848-50, 1	fr. (No. 9)	and strip	of thre	e 10c				2.75
16		fr. (")							5.00
	" 40	c (pair), 1fr	. (strip of	3) and	1 10c,	1852			5.50
	1852, 10c	(strip of 3),	and 1fr.,	1853-6	50				9.00
HELIGO	LAND, 18	75=79, 20, 3	35 and 50r	o. and	1m .				6.00
SAXONY,									3.00
SWITZE		Cold Cold	r. and str	ip of	four 1f	r.		,	3.50
- 46	77 1 7 1		(pair), 4						1.75
WURTEN	MBERG, 1						,		8.00
- 66		858, 3k, 6							16.00
1 16		863, 1k, 3		4	A				2.50
44.		ous, Ik, s	and It) Bes	17				2.50

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U. S. Medicine stamp—Holloway's Pills (No. 3400). Imperforate horizontal pair, one stamp slightly damaged and repaired, used, 7	.50
Antigua, Revonue used for postage, 1885, 1d blue, fine postal	
	.00
	.00
	.00
" " 10r " " " blued paper,	
unused, o. g.,	0.00
PHILIPPINES, 1854, 5c orange, No. 1, fine, used copies, 30	0.00
" 10c carmine, " 2, unused,	2.50
" " 1cc " " used,	2.50
" Ir slate blue, No. 4, used	3.00
" Ir ultramarine, No. 4b, used, 18	8.00
" 2r green, No. 5, used,	00
" 1855, 5c vermilion, No. 6, unused, 60	0.00
" " 5c " " " used,	5.00
D 0.0	0.00
	5.50
	5.00
4 4 4 4 4	
3	0.00
" 1855, 2r blue (No. 38b) error, fine, used copy, 70	0.00

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DECEMBER BARGAINS.

CANAL ZONE,	1904, 1c gr	een (on	n new Panama) unused, o. g., ,02
46 , 46	" 2c ro	se ("	" o. g., .04
	" 5c bl	ue ("	4th surch. Panama) unused, o. g., .12
11 11		llow("	
COLOMBIAN I			ita, 1904, 1c black, unused,02
"	**	. "	" 2c green, " .04
"	44	66	" 5c carmine, "08
**	66	44	" 10c blue, "15
46	66	44	" 20c red, "25
46	66 .	Santand	
44	66	- 66	" 5c yellow-green, " .10
44	66	46	" 10c rose, " .02
44	46	46	" 20c brown-violet, " .03
4 66	46	46	" 50c yellow, " .05
"	44	2.5	" 1p black, " .10
16	46	44	" 5p blue, " .25
46	64	66	
DENMARK, 19	04. 10c scarl	et, unuse	
46 6	' 20c blue,		.10
DOMINICAN I	,		5c on official stamp, unused, o. g., .15
"	16		10c " " " " .30
16	44		2c inverted surch., unused, o. g., 1.00
"	**		5c " " 1.00
MAURITIUS, 1	904. 4c black		nine on blue, single C A unused, o. g., .04
			oc red and green, unused, o. g., .12
10	per cent, c	liscount	it from above prices.

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